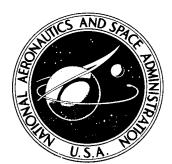
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by Earl J. Montoya and Jack Nugent Flight Research Center Edwards, Calif.

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SUMMARY

Wind-tunnel force and pressure test results of nozzle extensions on the 0.0667-scale X-15-2 model over the free-stream Mach number range from 2.3 to 8.0 at angles of attack from -5° to 18° and Reynolds numbers of 2.0×10^6 per foot (6.56 \times 10⁶ per meter) and 3.4×10^6 per foot (1.12 \times 10⁷ per meter) are presented. The effects of the presence of an aft-mounted ramjet shape and control-surface deflections are shown.

Force data indicate that the addition of the nozzle extensions did not appreciably affect the overall drag or static margin of the model. On the basis of these results as well as other considerations, a nozzle with an internal expansion ratio of 22.1 was deemed most suitable. The presence of this nozzle extension slightly increased the model base pressure. Fuselage afterbody flows impinged on the nozzle extension and formed a shock wave at the impingement point. Large longitudinal and circumferential pressure variations existed on the nozzle extension. Deflecting the speed brakes and horizontal tails significantly affected the nozzle pressures; whereas, the addition of the model ramjet did not have an effect.

INTRODUCTION

During the later phases of the X-15 program, the U.S. Air Force and the NASA Flight Research Center sought inexpensive and simple methods of increasing the performance of the airplane. One such method that had been used successfully on the D-558-II research airplane involved the use of nozzle extensions fitted to rocket engines (ref. 1). These extensions were small, radiation-cooled members that permitted the rocket exhaust gases to attain higher exit velocities by expanding within the nozzle to ambient pressures for the higher altitude flights. Because of their small size, the extensions presented no serious aerodynamic interference or structural design problems.

It appeared that a lightweight, radiation-cooled nozzle extension added to the YLR99 engine of the X-15-2 (refs. 2 and 3) could provide a desirable performance improvement. Designing the nozzle extension for the YLR99 engine presented a more difficult problem than the D-558-II design because of the more severe operating environment and larger size of the extension. Because of the large size of the extension

relative to the airplane base configuration, there was a possibility of adverse aerodynamic interference occurring with the airplane's afterbody external flow. Accordingly, wind-tunnel force and pressure tests were conducted to investigate the effects of several nozzle-extension configurations on the aerodynamics of the X-15-2 airplane.

This report presents the results of the wind-tunnel tests with the candidate nozzle extensions planned for the YLR99 engine on the X-15-2. The speed-brake and horizontal-tail positions were varied during the tests, and variations in the ventral-fin configuration were tested. Test configurations also included two ramjet shapes, since the X-15-2 had been proposed as a test vehicle for the hypersonic research engine (ref. 4). Tests were conducted over the free-stream Mach number range from approximately 2.3 to 8.0 utilizing the Unitary Plan Tunnel at the NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC) and the von Kármán Gas Dynamics Facility Tunnel B at the Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC). The test Reynolds numbers were 2.0×10^6 per foot $(6.56 \times 10^6$ per meter) and 3.4×10^6 per foot (1.12×10^7) per meter).

SYMBOLS

The units used for the physical quantities in this paper are given in U.S. Customary Units and parenthetically in the International System of Units (SI). Factors relating the two systems are presented in reference 5.

${ m C}_{ m D_{ m O}}$	zero-lift drag coefficient, total configuration, $\frac{\text{Drag}}{\text{q}_{\infty}\text{S}}$
c_L	lift coefficient, $\frac{\text{Lift}}{q_{\infty}S}$
C _m	pitching-moment coefficient (moment taken about $0.20\overline{c}$), <u>Pitching moment</u> $q_{\infty}S\overline{c}$
C_{p}	pressure coefficient, $\frac{p_{\ell} - p_{\infty}}{q_{\infty}}$
$C_{p,b}$	model base pressure coefficient
\overline{c}	mean geometric chord based on S, 8.22 inches (20.88 centimeters), inches (centimeters)
Z	length of nozzle extension, inches (centimeters)
M	Mach number
$^{ m N}_{ m Re}$	Reynolds number
p	static pressure, pounds per square inch absolute (kilonewtons per square meter)

q	dynamic pressure, pounds per square inch absolute (kilonewtons per square meter); also pounds per square foot (kilonewtons per square meter)
S	model wing area, 127.73 square inches (824.06 square centimeters)
x	distance aft from model base, inches (centimeters)
α	angle of attack, degrees
Δ	error
$\delta_{f h}$	horizontal-tail setting, degrees
$\delta_{ m sb}$	speed-brake setting, degrees
€	nozzle internal expansion ratio, $\frac{\text{Exit area}}{\text{Throat area}}$
θ	radial location from vertical centerline (see fig. 4), degrees
σ	standard-deviation error
Subscripts:	
1,2,3	orifice 1, orifice 2, orifice 3
a	ahead of shock wave on nozzle extension
b	behind shock wave on nozzle extension
l	local
r	rise across shock wave on nozzle extension
∞	free stream

MODELS

Airplane

The 1/15-scale (0.0667) force model of the X-15-2 airplane with the extended fuselage (29 inches (73.66 centimeters) full scale) was used for the nozzle-extension wind-tunnel investigations. Because of the temperature environment at the high Mach number tests, the model was modified to withstand a temperature of 1360° R (755° K) for up to 30 minutes. These modifications consisted mainly of replacing the aluminum alloy model components with steel components and removing all electrical components from the model. Overall dimensions of the model with the 22.1 internal-expansion-ratio nozzle extension are shown in figure 1. The ventral-fin configuration can be

varied from no fin, to a short fin, to a full fin on this model. References 6 and 7 provide additional information on the model.

Nozzle Extensions

Nozzle extensions of various exit diameters and lengths representing expansion ratios of 22.1 to 33.6 were tested. Extensions with external shrouds to reduce aerodynamic effects were also tested, although these types of full-scale nozzles were not planned. Figures 2(a) to 2(d) show details of the model nozzle extensions used and their installation for the force and pressure tests. The unshrouded nozzle extensions (figs. 2(a) and 2(d)) were designed primarily to simulate the external shape of the full-scale nozzle extensions. The full-scale nozzle extensions were to have an extremely thin wall, so there would be only a small difference between the external and internal exit diameters. This wall thickness was not simulated in the models tested.

The external bell shape of the unshrouded full-scale nozzle extension was approximated with the 15° conical angle shown. The exit diameter for each model nozzle extension (fig. 2(a)) was obtained by dividing the full-scale nozzle exit diameter by 15. The model nozzle-extension throat diameter could not be scaled to the full-scale engine because of the method of sting attachment used and the inability to simulate nozzle-extension wall thickness.

Nine candidate nozzle extensions were used for the LaRC force investigation. The unshrouded nozzle extensions (fig. 2(a)) varied in their axial lengths and the presence or absence of the external turbine exhaust manifolds. Stiffener ribs were simulated on these nozzle extensions (see fig. 2(c)). The unshrouded nozzles were machined out of stainless steel. The shrouded nozzle extensions (fig. 2(b)) varied in shroud shape and the presence or absence of perforations in the $\epsilon = 33.6$ nozzle extension. These nozzles were machined out of aluminum. All the nozzle extensions had the same internal contours.

Figure 2(c) shows how the nozzles were mounted to the model. Figure 2(d) shows the two $\epsilon = 22.1$ nozzle extensions used for the LaRC pressure investigation and the AEDC force and pressure tests. One nozzle had a smooth external wall and the other a ribbed wall. Most of the results presented in this report were obtained with the ribbed $\epsilon = 22.1$ nozzle.

Ramjet

The two ramjet models shown in figure 3 were installed in place of the lower portion of the ventral fin on the airplane model. For the LaRC drag investigation, the model ramjet shown in figure 3(a) was used. Figure 3(b) shows the model ramjet used for the pressure investigation at LaRC and the force and pressure tests conducted at AEDC. This model (fig. 3(b)) was a shortened version of the previous model and provided improved simulation of the hypersonic research engine.

Pressure Instrumentation

The nozzle extensions used in the wind-tunnel pressure investigations (see fig. 2(d)) were instrumented with 17 pressure orifices, as shown in figure 4(a). Because of model symmetry, only one-half of the nozzle was instrumented. There were three rows of circumferential orifices, 5 orifices in each row, on the nozzle surface for a total of 15 nozzle surface orifices. Orifices 16 ($\theta = 177^{\circ}$) and 17 ($\theta = 45^{\circ}$) were on the aircraft flame shield. Because the nozzles were split along the vertical centerline, for ease of attachment, the upper and lower orifices were displaced 3° from this centerline.

Seven base pressure orifices were located on the model airplane base as shown in figure 4(b). Orifices 18 to 24 are on the bases of the fuselage, side fairings, upper vertical tail, and ventral fin.

WIND TUNNELS

The following table summarizes pertinent characteristics of the wind-tunnel facilities used in these nozzle-extension investigations. More detailed information on the tunnels is presented in reference 8 (AEDC) and reference 9 (LaRC).

	AEDC von Karman Gas Dynamics Facility Tunnel B	Langley 4- by 4-foot Unitary Plan Tunnel, test section 2
Туре	Continuous flow, closed circuit, variable density, interchangeable nozzles	Continuous flow, closed circuit, variable density, asymmetric sliding block nozzle
Test-section shape	Circular	Square
Test-section dimension	50 in. (127 cm) diameter	48 in. (122 cm)
Mach number range	6 and 8	2.29 to 4.65

TESTS

The nozzle-extension wind-tunnel investigations were conducted at LaRC (M = 2.30, 2.96, 3.95, and 4.63) and at AEDC (M = 6.04 and 8.01). Since it was desired to simulate only the portion of the X-15 flight after engine shutdown, there was no requirement for gas flow through the nozzles for these tests. Figure 5 shows the model installed in the AEDC von Karmán Gas Dynamics Facility Tunnel B. The average tunnel test conditions were as follows:

M _∞	Stagnation pressure, psia (kN/m ²)	Stagnation temperature, °R (°K)	NRe per foot (per meter)	p _∞ , psia (kN/m²)	${ m q}_{_{\infty}},$ psia (kN/m 2)
2.30 2.96 3.95 4.63 6.04 8.01	26.9 (185.5) 36.6 (252.3)	610 (339) 610 (339) 635 (352) 635 (352) 850 (472) 1335 (741)	$\begin{array}{c} 2.0\times10^{6}\ (6.56\times10^{6})\\ 2.0\times10^{6}\ (6.56\times10^{6})\\ 2.0\times10^{6}\ (6.56\times10^{6})\\ 2.0\times10^{6}\ (6.56\times10^{6})\\ 3.4\times10^{6}\ (1.12\times10^{7})\\ 3.4\times10^{6}\ (1.12\times10^{7})\\ \end{array}$		3. 16 (21. 79) 2. 67 (18. 41) 2. 06 (14. 20) 1. 62 (11. 17) 2. 92 (20. 13) 3. 55 (24. 48)

Force and moment tests were conducted at LaRC with the X-15-2 model alone and with the components shown in figures 2(a), 2(b), and 3(a). Force and moment tests at AEDC were conducted using the X-15-2 model and the components shown in figures 2(d) and 3(b). The X-15-2 alone was not tested at AEDC. Pressure tests at LaRC and AEDC were conducted using the model components shown in figures 2(d) and 3(b). The angle of attack ranged from -5° to 18° and sideslip angle was zero for all tests.

Figure 6 and the following table give details of the configurations used for the pressure tests. Reference 10 presents additional details on the AEDC tests.

Configuration	Nozzle	δ _h , deg	δ _{sh} , deg	Vei	ntral	Ramjet
number	Nonzie	o _h , aog	δ_{sb} , deg	Stub	Lower	reamjet
1	Ribbed	0	0	On	On	Off
2	Ribbed	-35	0	On	On	Off
3	Ribbed	0	0	On	Off	Off
4	Ribbed	0	35	On	On	Off
5	Ribbed	-35	35	On	On	Off
6	Ribbed	0	0	On	Off	On
7	Smooth	0	0	On	On	Off
8*	Ribbed	-35	0	Off	Off	Off
9**	Ribbed	0	35	On	Off	On
10**	Ribbed	-35	35	On	Off	On
11**	Ribbed	-35	0	On	Off	On

^{*}Tested at $M_{\infty} = 6.04$ only.

Photographic coverage of the tests at both AEDC and LaRC included schlieren and oil-flow pictures.

DATA REDUCTION

Drag Coefficient

By using a single pressure measured in the sting cavity region, a base axial-force adjustment was made for the entire model base area, 21.82 in. 2 (140.8 cm 2). This adjustment to the LaRC and AEDC drag data provided the overall drag coefficient $\rm C_{\displaystyle D_O}$

value with free-stream static pressure acting on the base of the model.

^{**}Tested at $M_n = 6.04$ and 8.01 only.

Pressures

Pressure measurements are presented in two forms: (1) as a pressure ratio

$$\left(\frac{p_l}{p_\infty}, \frac{p_{16}}{p_5}, \frac{p_{17}}{p_2}, \text{ and } \frac{p_b}{p_a} = p_r \right) \text{ and (2) in terms of a pressure coefficient,}$$

$$C_p = \frac{p_l - p_\infty}{q_\infty} \ .$$

The pressure rise p_r across a shock wave existing on the nozzle extension was determined by using surface-pressure-orifice values at a given radial location θ . At the radial location of concern, the pressures ahead of and behind the shock were determined and used to calculate the pressure rise. For example, at $\theta = 45^\circ$, pressures p_2 , p_7 , and p_{12} were considered.

ACCURACY

Tunnel operating experience indicates that the Mach number error is within ± 0.01 for the AEDC tests and within ± 0.01 for $M_{\infty} = 2.3$ and 2.96 and ± 0.015 for $M_{\infty} = 3.95$ and 4.63 for the LaRC tests.

Based upon repeatibility during the tests and balance precision, the force and moment coefficient errors were no greater than the following:

Pressures were measured with the standard pressure systems of the AEDC and LaRC tunnels; these systems are described in references 8 and 11, respectively. The AEDC Tunnel B pressure data are accurate to ± 0.003 psia (± 0.0207 kN/m²) or ± 1.0 percent, whichever is greater. The error in the LaRC pressure data (ref. 11) is no greater than 2 percent for individual measurements.

The standard-deviation error in the pressure ratio $\frac{p_l}{p_{\infty}}$ was determined by taking

the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard-deviation errors of the measured quantities (eq. 50 of ref. 12) as follows:

$$\sigma\left(\frac{p_l}{p_{\infty}}\right) = \left[(\sigma p_l)^2 + (\sigma p_{\infty})^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{1}$$

The standard-deviation errors were taken as the errors cited.

Equation 37 of reference 12 was used to determine the standard-deviation error in the pressure coefficient $C_{\rm D}$ as follows:

$$\sigma(C_{p}) = \left[\left(\frac{\partial C_{p}}{\partial p_{l}} \right)^{2} (\Delta p_{l})^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial C_{p}}{\partial p_{\infty}} \right)^{2} (\Delta p_{\infty})^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial C_{p}}{\partial M_{\infty}} \right)^{2} (\Delta M_{\infty})^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(2)

The partial derivatives were obtained from the expression

$$C_{p} = \frac{(p_{l} - p_{\infty})}{0.7M_{\infty}^{2}p_{\infty}}$$

Substituting the resulting values into equation (2) gives

$$\sigma(C_{p}) = \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{0.7 M_{\infty}^{2} p_{\infty}} \right]^{2} (\Delta p_{l})^{2} + \left[\frac{-p_{l}}{0.7 M_{\infty}^{2} p_{\infty}^{2}} \right]^{2} (\Delta p_{\infty})^{2} + \left[\frac{-(p_{l} - p_{\infty})}{0.35 M_{\infty}^{3} p_{\infty}} \right]^{2} (\Delta M_{\infty})^{2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} (3)$$

The standard deviations in pressure coefficients (using eq. (3)) and pressure ratios (using eq. (1)) were calculated for three different Mach numbers at two values of $\,^{\rm C}_{\rm p}$, which cover the range of test values. The values of the various quantities were as follows:

		p _∞ ,	Δp ,	C _p	= 0	C _p =	0.3
M _∞	ΔM_{∞}	psia (kN/m ²)	psia (kN/m ²)	p _į , psia (kN/m ²)	$\Delta \mathrm{p}_l^{},$ psia (kN/m 2)	p _l , psia (kN/m ²)	$\Delta extstyle p_l$, psia (kN/m 2)
2.3 4.63 8.01	0.01 .015 .01	0.852 (5.874) .108 (.745) .079 (.545)	±0.0170 (0.117) ±.0022 (.015) ±.0030 (.021)	0.852 (5.874) .108 (.745) .079 (.545)	±0.0170 (0.117) ±.0022 (.015) ±.0030 (.021)	1.798 (12.397) .594 (4.095) 1.143 (7.881)	±0.0360 (0.248) ±.0199 (.137) ±.0114 (.079)

Substituting the above values into equations (1) and (3) gives the following standard deviations:

σ		${ m M}_{\infty}$	
	2.3	4.63	8.01
	C _p	= 0	
$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{p}_l}{\mathbf{p}_{\infty}} \\ \mathbf{C_p} \end{bmatrix}$	±0.024	±0.0031	±0.0042
Cp	±.008	±.002	±.001
	$\mathrm{c_p}$	= 0.3	
$\frac{\mathbf{p}_{l}}{\mathbf{p}_{\infty}}$	±.04	±.01	±. 01
p _∞ C _p	±.016	±.011	±.013

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Force-Test Results

The main objective of the initial LaRC force tests was to determine the drag of the various nozzle extensions and, thus, to be able to evaluate these extensions from a thrust-minus-drag, or airplane performance, standpoint. A secondary objective of these tests was the determination of the static-margin characteristics of the X-15-2 airplane equipped with the nozzle extensions.

Effect of nozzle shape. — Figures 7(a) and 7(b) present, as a function of Mach number, the zero-lift drag coefficient C_{D_0} for the X-15-2 model alone and with several of the nozzle-extension configurations tested. The zero-lift drag-coefficient increment due to adding the dummy ramjet to the X-15-2 model was approximately constant (increment approximately 0.0070) for the Mach 2.3 to 4.63 range. The drag coefficient of the X-15-2 with the ramjet is not shown since it did not appear to affect the drag increments due to the nozzle extensions. The effect of adding shrouded nozzle extensions (see fig. 2(b)) to the basic X-15-2 model is shown in figure 7(a) for the test Mach number range from 2.3 to 4.63. Figure 7(b) shows the effect on the overall drag of adding unshrouded nozzle extensions (see fig. 2(a)). For the unshrouded nozzle extensions, the test Mach numbers ranged from 2.3 to 4.63, except for the $\epsilon = 22.1$ extension with no manifold. For this nozzle extension, the data ranged from $M_{\infty} = 2.3$ to 8.

The largest differences in the measured drag coefficients occurred at the lowest Mach numbers tested. Adding nozzle extensions to the basic airplane generally caused an increase in drag coefficient. However, the differences in drag approached the measurement uncertainty of C_{D_0} = ±0.0010, so that only a slight drag penalty can be attributed to the nozzle extensions.

A representative plot of pitching-moment coefficient C_m as a function of lift coefficient C_L for several configurations is presented in figure 8 for a free-stream Mach number of 4.63. No significant differences in C_m versus C_L resulted when $\epsilon=22.1$ and $\epsilon=33.6$ nozzles were added to the model at $\delta_h=0^\circ$ and $\delta_h=-20^\circ$, which indicates no change in static margin. Test results using a smaller model (ref. 13) for the same horizontal-tail setting and no nozzle extensions are compared with the present data in figure 8. This comparison shows good agreement. Similar results for $\delta_h=0^\circ$ were obtained at the other test Mach numbers. These results indicate that the static margin of the airplane would not be affected significantly by the addition of nozzle extensions.

Effect of nozzle expansion ratio.—To investigate the effects of nozzle expansion ratio on X-15-2 performance, several performance calculations were made on the X-15 six-degree-of-freedom flight simulator. Overall X-15-2 performance in terms of increased burnout velocity for the various nozzle expansion ratios is shown in figure 9. These performance figures are based on the following X-15-2 conditions:

Launch weight, lb (kg)	19,073 (8,651)
Total burn time, sec	150.3
Drag for nozzle extension	None
Drag for ablatives	None
Launch conditions –	
Altitude, ft (m)	43,500 (13,259)
Airspeed, ft/sec (m/sec)	770 (235)
Vacuum thrust (lb (kg)) for expansion ratios of -	
9.8 (basic YLR99 engine)	58,500 (26,535)
22.1	62,200 (28,213)
28.8	63,000 (28,576)
33.6	63,400 (28,758)

Full-power ascents were performed at various climb angles to achieve burnout altitudes of 85,000 feet (26,000 meters), 103,000 feet (31,400 meters), and 123,000 feet (37,500 meters).

The data of figure 9 indicate that increasing the expansion ratio from 9.8 to 22.1 increased the burnout velocity by about 400 feet per second (122 meters per second), depending on the burnout altitude. A further increase of approximately 70 feet per second (21.3 meters per second) is realized in going from $\epsilon = 22.1$ to $\epsilon = 28.8$, which appears to be an optimum expansion ratio.

Effect of afterbody flows.—The results of reference 14 indicate that afterbody flows can cause strong shock waves to impinge on the unshrouded nozzle extension. Since the nozzle extension would be used in conjunction with a ramjet attached to the stub ventral (ref. 4), the possibility of ramjet exhaust-gas impingement on the extension was considered. The study of reference 15 indicated that ramjet exhaust-plume impingement occurred near the nozzle exit plane during simulated ramjet operation for exit-to-ambient static-pressure ratios of about 10. This nozzle extension was approximately equivalent to the $\epsilon = 33.6$ nozzle.

<u>Center-of-gravity considerations.</u> — Additions to the X-15-2 airplane which cause aft center-of-gravity shifts must be carefully considered because of possible stability problems. Since the weight of the ramjet and its associated hardware would cause the aft center-of-gravity limit to be approached on the X-15-2, the additional weight of the nozzle extension becomes critical. Accordingly, the lightest nozzle extension is desired.

<u>Final selection of nozzle extension</u>. – Considering the effects of nozzle-extension shape, expansion ratio, afterbody flow impingement, and weight discussed in the preceding sections, it was decided to conduct the pressure tests with the $\epsilon = 22.1$ nozzle extension only.

Pressure-Test Results

Results from the nozzle-extension wind-tunnel pressure investigations at the LaRC and AEDC facilities are presented in table I. Pressure coefficients $\,C_p\,$ are listed by test configuration for the 24 pressure orifices at the various Mach numbers and angles

of attack tested with each configuration. For each of the 11 configurations, the maximum and minimum pressure coefficients are noted for each Mach number.

Base pressures. – Base pressure coefficients are shown in figures 10(a) and 10(b) for an angle of attack approximately equal to zero. The data for configuration 1 are presented in figure 10(a). These results are typical of those configurations characterized by undeflected stabilizers and speed brakes. The ramjet configuration (see configuration 6, fig. 6) is included in this category. The data agree with the empirical relationship $C_{p,b} = -\frac{1}{M_{\infty}^2}$ (ref. 16) at the higher Mach numbers. Less favorable agreement with $C_{p,b} = -\frac{1}{M_{\infty}^2}$ is noted for the lower Mach numbers, especially for orifices 16 and 17.

The results for configuration 2 are presented in figure 10(b). Although configuration 2 has the speed brakes closed, these results are representative of those configurations having either or both speed brakes and horizontal tails deflected. The data of figure 10(b) for $M_{\infty} > 4$ have the same level and trend as the corresponding data of figure 10(a). For $M_{\infty} < 4$, the data agree with the empirical relationship $C_{p,b} = -\frac{1}{M_{\infty} 2}$ except along the upper vertical tail and on the flame shield. A large variation in $C_{p,b}$ is noted on the upper vertical tail at $M_{\infty} = 2.3$.

Figure 11 shows angle-of-attack effects on the base pressure coefficients for configuration 1. These results are typical of those from the other configurations tested. The results indicate that base pressures along the upper half (orifices 19 and 21) of the X-15-2 base remained constant over the angle-of-attack range at a given Mach number. Similar results were found for the side-fairing base pressure coefficients. Along the bottom of the base (orifices 16 and 23), the pressure coefficients at a given Mach number remained relatively constant for $\alpha = -5^{\circ}$ to 4° but increased markedly ($C_{\rm p,b}$ in positive direction) as angle of attack increased from 4° to 18° . The pressure coefficient for orifice 18 showed the same trend as for orifices 16 and 23, as indicated in table I.

A comparison of the base pressures on X-15 models with and without nozzle extensions is shown in figure 12. Data for 1/15-scale and 1/50-scale X-15 models without nozzle extensions were obtained from references 7, 17, and 18. Over the Mach number range of 2.3 to approximately 4.7, where comparisons can be made, the results indicate that the nozzle extension slightly increased the base pressure ($\mathbf{C}_{p,b}$ more positive) on the model. This result indicates that the expected increase in overall drag due to the addition of the nozzle extension was offset by the increased base pressure (decreased base drag). This increase in base pressure is believed to be the reason that the overall drag was only slightly increased when the nozzle extensions were added to the X-15-2.

Reference 19 compares model and flight base-pressure-coefficient data for the X-15 without nozzle extensions for free-stream Mach numbers up to 6.

Nozzle-extension surface pressures. – Nozzle-extension surface-pressure ratios $\frac{p_l}{p_\infty}$ are plotted in terms of longitudinal station $\frac{x}{l}$ for test configurations 1, 2, 4, and 5 in figures 13(a) to 13(d), respectively. Three Mach numbers (M_∞ = 2.30, 4.63, and 8.01) are considered at an angle of attack of approximately zero. The data were faired along lines where the radial location was constant at 3°, 45°, 90°, 135°, and 177°. For fairing purposes, pressure p_{18} was considered to be located at θ = 177° instead of at 180°.

Configurations having $\delta_h = 0^\circ$ and $\delta_{sb} = 0^\circ$, as typified by configuration 1, showed the following common trends (see fig. 13(a)). Steep pressure-ratio variations occurred at $\theta = 45^\circ$ and 135° as $\frac{x}{l}$ increased from about 0.5 to 1.0. At these angular locations, peak pressure ratios occurred at $\frac{x}{l}$ near 1.0, the end of the nozzle extension. These steep rises are similar to pressure rises across trailing-shock waves (ref. 14). At $M_\infty = 2.3$, the peak value of $\frac{p_l}{p_\infty}$ for $\theta = 45^\circ$ was high, diminished at $M_\infty = 4.63$, and increased at $M_\infty = 8.01$. However, at $\theta = 135^\circ$, the peak value of $\frac{p_l}{p_\infty}$ increased steadily with increasing Mach number. In general, $\frac{p_l}{p_\infty}$ for $\theta = 3^\circ$, 90°, and 177° remained low and unchanged at all Mach numbers, indicating a masking effect due to the upper vertical tail, the left side fairing, and the lower vertical tail, respectively. For $\frac{x}{l} = 0.167$ (flame-shield location) and $\theta = 177^\circ$, a large value of $\frac{p_l}{p_\infty}$ is noted at $M_\infty = 4.63$. The trends discussed for configuration 1 also apply to configuration 6 (ramjet on).

Configuration 2 results (fig. 13(b)) indicate that deflecting the horizontal tail, leading edge down 35° (δ_h = -35°), markedly changed the pressure distributions on the nozzle extension from those obtained with the undeflected tail (configuration 1, fig. 13(a)). Peak pressure ratios at θ = 45° and $\frac{x}{l}$ = 0.633 are noted for all Mach numbers. This increase in maximum pressure at θ = 45° appears to be 2 to 4 times larger than the θ = 45° pressures for the undeflected (δ_h = 0°) tail for the Mach numbers shown. This result indicates that the trailing-shock wave increased in strength and moved forward on the nozzle extension at θ = 45° for this configuration. The pressures at θ = 135° did not appear to be affected by the trailing-shock wave. The pressures at θ = 3°, 90°, and 177° remained relatively unchanged through the Mach number range.

Opening the speed brakes (δ_{sb} = 35°, fig. 13(c)) also caused changes in the nozzle surface pressures $\frac{p_l}{p_{\infty}}$ from the undeflected speed-brake position (fig. 13(a)). The peak pressure along θ = 45° was approximately halved at M_{∞} = 2.3, remained relatively unchanged at M_{∞} = 4.63, and increased at M_{∞} = 8.01.

The combined effects on nozzle-extension pressures of deflecting the horizontal tail (δ_h = -35°) and opening the speed brakes (δ_{sb} = 35°) are presented in figure 13(d) (configuration 5). The largest pressure ratios occurred along θ = 45° and increased with increasing Mach number. Pressures at θ = 3°, 90°, 135°, and 177° were on the order of $\frac{p_l}{p_\infty}$ = 0.2 to 0.4 for M_∞ = 2.30 and 4.63, then doubled in magnitude at M_∞ = 8.01. Results for the other test configurations are presented in table I.

Angle-of-attack effects on the nozzle-extension pressure ratios for configuration 1 are shown in figure 14 for angles of attack of approximately 0°, 8°, and 17° for $M_{\infty}=2.30$ (fig. 14(a)), $M_{\infty}=4.63$ (fig. 14(b)), and $M_{\infty}=8.01$ (fig. 14(c)). The results indicate that $\frac{p_{l}}{p_{\infty}}$ for $\theta=3^{\circ}$ decreased slightly with increasing Mach number and changed little with angle of attack. However, for $\theta=45^{\circ}$, the value of $\frac{p_{l}}{p_{\infty}}$ generally decreased (except at $M_{\infty}=8.01$ and $\alpha=15.92^{\circ}$) with increasing angles of attack at a given Mach number.

At $\theta=90^\circ$ the pressures showed mixed effects with increasing angles of attack at a given Mach number. The maximum values of $\frac{p_{\tilde{l}}}{p_{\infty}}$ occurred at $\alpha=8.83^\circ$ for $M_{\infty}=2.30$, $\alpha=17.05^\circ$ for $M_{\infty}=4.63$, and $\alpha=15.92^\circ$ for $M_{\infty}=8.01$. These maximum values of $\frac{p_{\tilde{l}}}{p_{\infty}}$ remained the same in magnitude for $M_{\infty}=2.3$ to 4.63 but increased sharply in magnitude at $M_{\infty}=8.01$, suggesting that the trailing-shock wave had become stronger.

An opposite trend in pressures for $\,\theta=135^{\circ}$, when compared with $\,\theta=45^{\circ}$ results, occurred with increasing angle of attack and Mach number. Along $\,\theta=177^{\circ}$ the pressures increase with increasing angle of attack. For the high angles of attack the maximum pressures increased with increasing Mach number. Results for the other configurations are shown in table I.

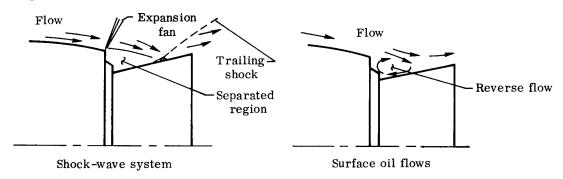
Figures 13 and 14 showed that there were large variations in the circumferential pressures on the nozzle extension as a function of the test variables and configurations. The pressure-coefficient distributions around the nozzle at $\frac{x}{l} = 0.367$, 0.633, and 0.900 are presented in figure 15 as a function of the circumferential location and angle of attack for configurations 8 (fig. 15(a)), 9 (fig. 15(b)), and 10 (fig. 15(c)) at a Mach number of 6.04. These results indicate that at $\frac{x}{l} = 0.367$ the pressure coefficients remained unaffected by the angle-of-attack and configuration changes. For $\frac{x}{l} > 0.367$, the effect of increased angle of attack was to increase the pressure in the bottom region of the nozzle extension. This effect increases with increasing downstream distance on the nozzle extension.

The limited test results obtained with the smooth-wall nozzle extension (configuration 7) were compared with the ribbed-wall nozzle-extension results (configuration 1). Small pressure differences were noted for corresponding orifices, but these effects were mixed and varied both with angle of attack and Mach number, although the trends were similar to those of the ribbed-nozzle extension.

Flame-shield pressures. - The measured flame-shield peak pressure ratios

$$\frac{p_{16}}{p_{\infty}}$$
 and $\frac{p_{17}}{p_{\infty}}$ shown in figures 13 and 14 are believed to have resulted from the

pressurizing effect due to recirculating flow. An analysis of LaRC schlieren photographs and AEDC oil-flow photographs suggests that the shock-wave system at $\theta=135^{\circ}$ and surface flows, at both $\theta=45^{\circ}$ and 135° , on the extension are as shown in the following sketches:



These results and the trends in pressure variation (fig. 13) agree qualitatively with the flow model of reference 14, as shown in the sketch below:

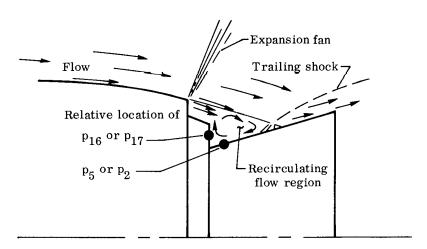


Figure 16 presents the pressure ratios $\frac{p_{16}}{p_5}$ (θ = 177°) and $\frac{p_{17}}{p_2}$ (θ = 45°) for configuration 1 at three angles of attack for M_{∞} = 2.3 to 8. It is believed that these pressure ratios indicate the amount of recirculation on the nozzle extension and flame shield. The results show that increasing recirculation occurred with increasing Mach number

up to $M_{\infty}=4.63$, with little recirculation at $M_{\infty}=6$ and 8 for $\theta=177^{\circ}$. At $\theta=45^{\circ}$, the amount of recirculation was significantly less than at $\theta=177^{\circ}$ for $M_{\infty}=2.3$ to 4.63 and slightly less at $M_{\infty}=6$ and 8. The difference in the amount of recirculation between $\theta=45^{\circ}$ and 177° for $M_{\infty}<4.7$ is attributed to the masking effect of the lower vertical tail. In general, increased angle of attack did not appreciably affect the amount of recirculation.

Trailing-shock strength. — To assess the strength of the trailing-shock wave on the nozzle extension, the pressures ahead of the shock wave p_a and behind the shock wave p_b were considered. The ratio $\frac{p_b}{p_a} = p_r$ indicates the strength of the shock wave. This pressure rise p_r is plotted against Mach number in figure 17 for configuration 1 at three angles of attack. Since the largest pressures occurred at $\theta = 45^\circ$ and 135° , only results in these regions are shown.

A Mach number increase from 2.3 to 6 caused the pressure rise (shock strength) at $\theta=135^\circ$ to increase markedly. Above $M_\infty=6$, p_r remained relatively unchanged for given angles of attack. Along $\theta=45^\circ$, there were mixed effects for $\alpha=0^\circ$ and 8° with increasing Mach number. However, for $\alpha\approx17^\circ$ ($\theta=45^\circ$), p_r decreased with increasing Mach number above 2.96. Above $M_\infty=4$, the shock strength along $\theta=135^\circ$ was stronger than along $\theta=45^\circ$ at all angles of attack.

For α = 0°, the peak value of p_r (θ = 135°) was 4.7 at M_∞ = 6. Along θ = 45° a maximum pressure rise of 4 occurred at α = 0° and M_∞ = 6. Increasing angle of attack caused p_r to decrease for θ = 45°. Strong angle-of-attack effects on p_r along θ = 135° are shown, with p_r increasing with increased angle of attack except for α ≈ 17° above M_∞ = 5. A maximum p_r of 9.3 occurred at α ≈ 17° and M_∞ = 4.63.

CONCLUSIONS

Wind-tunnel force and pressure tests of rocket-engine nozzle extensions on the 0.0667-scale X-15-2 model were made over the free-stream Mach number range from about 2.3 to 8. These tests, which included the effects of an aft-mounted ramjet shape and control-surface deflections, led to the following conclusions:

- 1. The addition of any of the nozzle extensions did not appreciably affect the overall airplane drag or static margin. The nozzle extension having a 22.1 expansion ratio was found to be the most suitable. Increasing the rocket-engine expansion ratio from 9.8 to 22.1 increased the calculated airplane burnout velocity by about 400 feet per second (122 meters per second).
- 2. The design of a nozzle extension should consider the measured large variations in both the circumferential and longitudinal pressure distributions and the

shock-impingement effects on the nozzle. Deflecting the speed brakes and horizontal tail significantly affected the nozzle pressures, whereas the addition of the model ramjet did not have an effect.

3. The nozzle extension increased the base pressure of the X-15-2 model over that for X-15 models having no nozzle extensions. For free-stream Mach numbers greater than 4, the base pressure coefficients agreed with the empirical expression

 $C_{p,b} = -\frac{1}{M_{\infty}^2}$, in which the base pressure coefficient is equal to the negative reciprocal of the free-stream Mach number squared.

Flight Research Center,
National Aeronautics and Space Administration,
Edwards, Calif., November 15, 1968,
729-00-00-01-24.

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TABLE I. – TEST RESULTS

(a) Configuration 1 (δ_h = 0°, δ_{Sb} = 0°, ventral on).

		. 97°	-0.062	. 065	. 064	046	010	. 064	. 065	- 064	. 262*	. 012	. 061	. 061	. 038	. 130	. 075	. 028	062	020	. 061	067	990.	065	037	067
į.		16.											_						-						_	
95	ji	8.31°	-0.06	063	057	061	057	062	051	058	. 054	046	06(034	054	. 01	014	03]	061	053	-, 059	-, 060	-, 067	066	060	059
$M_{\infty} = 3$.	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	4.05°	-0.059	060	054	-, 059	060	059	028	-, 054	030	-, 056	056	-, 007	046	. 024	044	039	-, 058	-, 058	059	056	068	067	-, 067	057
		-0.20°	-0.060	060	056	060	060	060	048	056	051	-, 059	057	001	049	. 002	052	041	059	060	060	059	066	066	071	058
		-4.40°	-0.062	062	059	064	064	060	031	062	055	062	056	. 047			057		058	062	062	061	064	066	072*	061
		17.27°	-0.113	110	105	-, 086	032	113	075	-, 119	. 133	. 026	103	054	122	.161*	. 083	. 005	114	044	103	120	113	109	060	-, 114
3		8.32°	-0.106	113	094	660 :-	085	105	083	-, 089	023	062	099	025	068	. 058	017	-, 051	106	092	107	095	111	121	102	097
$M_{\infty} = 2.96$	$c_{ m p}$ for α	3.90°	-0.105	106	099	960	096	104	052	094	075	085	094	. 012	060	. 013	-, 057	073	102	098	104	098	114	113	115	099
		-0.51°	-0.111	107	098	099	099	103	048	099	080	091	091	. 037	077	013	073	082	104	-, 096	-, 105	-, 105	115	110	123	-, 102
		-4.86°	-0.109	-, 116	103	099	099	103	-, 015	109	092	095	088	890.		-, 033	081	082	104	-, 110	107	103	113	-, 116	126*	104
		18.26°	-0.154	163	155	156	068	154	-, 157	172	. 091	. 026	149	093	175	. 157*	. 075	037	156	084	152	156	185	190*	103	158
	l I	8.83°	-0.143	146	145	140	136	145	127	134	-, 117	-, 104	-, 139	040	082	. 020	045	120	-, 141	141	145	142	166	163	159	143
$M_{\infty} = 2.30$	Cp for \alpha	4.21°	-0.152	154	146	147	144	145	089	145	135	-, 131	130	. 011	098	044	091	120	148	148	-, 151	-, 152	171	165	-, 171	-, 155
Z	C	-0.41°	-0.164	-, 159	-, 150	143	142	-, 152	033	-, 156	141	136	122	. 065	101	-, 069	110	125	-, 155	141	160	-, 159	178	164	-, 175	162
		-4.94°	-0.164	-, 155	-, 154	-, 150	-, 147	-, 150	. 002	165	142	139	117	080.	112	058	117	131	152	-, 145	161	-, 163	168	173	176	161
	Orifice	number	,	2	က	4	22	9	7	œ	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

	•		15.92°	-0.015	014	015	. 012	. 014	016	007	. 003	. 229*	. 027	016	016	600.	. 163	. 065	. 023	014	. 015	015	-, 016	015	014	1	016
			8.01°	-0.015	016	016	011	006	015	-, 016	017	070	001	015	014	007	. 044	. 004	005	015	006	014	015	015	017	1	016
	$M_{\infty} = 8.01$	$C_{\rm p}$ for α =	4.01°	-0.015	015	015	014	013	015	014	015	900.	010	015	007	016	. 021	008	012	015	013	015	015	016	017*		015
		c_1	00.00	-0.016	014	015	014	015	015	000.	015	008	014	015	. 002	012	. 014	012	015	015	-, 015	016	014	016	016		013
d.			-4.00°	-0.015	011	015	-, 014	016	014	.001	016	012	016	014	. 013	015	007	015	-, 015	015	016	016	016	013	014		015
(a) Configuration 1 ($\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$, $\delta_{Sb} = 0^{\circ}$, ventral on) - Concluded.			16.03°	-0.027	028	031*	. 002	800.	028	029	000.	*380*	. 026	028	-, 030	002	. 148	0.00	020.	028	. 014	027	027				031
entral on)		ı	8.01°	-0.029	029	029	023	017	029	028	029	. 097	008	-, 029	020	018	. 041	. 005	014	028	017	027	028		1	1	029
= 0°, ve	$M_{\infty} = 6.04$	or α	4.01°	-0.029	-, 029	026	-, 027	026	029	-, 023	027	900.	022	028	006	023	. 011	016	024	028	-, 025	026	026	1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1	026
= 0°, 5 _{sb}	2	$c_{ m p}$ f	-0.01°	-0.029	029	027	-, 028	028	-, 029	010	027	020	027	-, 028	. 002	022	015	023	027	-, 027	028	029	026			1 1 1 1	025
ion 1 ($\delta_{ m h}$			-4.01°	-0.030	024	028	029	-, 029	029	. 001	031	-, 023	029	027	. 031	024	007	026	029	029	029	030	029				028
Configurat			17.05°	-0.042	043	039	029	015	-, 042	043	039	. 284*	900.	040	042	019	. 137	. 063	. 023	040	007	042	044	042	040	023	044
(a)	_	"	8.59°	-0.041	043	040	043	040	041	041	046	. 074	032	041	030	041	. 021	008	600	040	035	040	044	046	046	041	044
	$M_{\infty} = 4.63$	${ m C_p}$ for $lpha$ =	4.42°	-0.041	041	039	043	043	041	037	040	018	041	040	019	036	. 021	032	021	037	041	041	040	046	046	046	041
	1	ى ا	0.23*	-0.040	042	040	044	044	040	037	040	032	043	039	015	036	200	039	016	036	042	042	042	044		i	040
			-3.89°	-0.043	044	042	044	046	042	033	044	037	046	039	.014	039	-, 005	042	016	-, 033	043	044	044	044	044	049*	043
		Orifice		(27 (· ·	4 1	۰ ۵	9 1	, (x 0 0	, ,	07;	17.	7 5	13	4 .	61	97	7.7	ρ Ç	13	0.20	77	77	273	24

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

;			°06	990	067	052	- 038	990	056	066	. 022	022	065	35	190	129	. 034	-, 019	965	137	066	065	020	890	043	990	7
			16.90°	- '-			ï	· —	·				· -	035			<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	065	037		ï	070	068		066	
			8.23°	-0.064	-, 055	062	062	060	010	057	056	059	054	004	-, 053	. 017	-, 043	042	062	060	063	061	057	057	064	060	
	∞ = 3.95	$C{\mathbf{p}}$ for $\alpha =$	4.01°	-0.061	033	063	064	046	. 185	062	055	062	033	. 049	053	027	052	043	059	062	064	062	-, 059	056	-, 066	062	
	M	$^{\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{p}}}$	0.25°	-0.054	. 011	064	064	034	. 162	068	057	062	016	. 094	044	040	060	044	040	064	063	-, 064	052	050	070	064	
			-4.43°	-0.051	. 083	064	064	032	.205*	068	062	063	013	. 068	032	040	061	-, 045	047	063	063	063	053	050	070	063	1
ral on).			17.15°	109	-, 110 -, 107	101	064	109	082	109	011	043	106	065	103	. 081	019	052	109	071	-, 109	106	122	119	083	108	
0°, vent			8.22°	-0, 111	-, 090	-, 106	104	100	620.	106	092	100	084	002	089	. 005	083	092	110	106	1111	107	102	101	-, 1111	-, 106	1
5°, 5 _{sb} =	$M_{\infty} = 2.96$	C_{p} for $\alpha =$	3,83°	-0.110	006	-, 110	-, 110	092	. 140	115	093	-, 106	067	. 033	097	042	087	094	101	-, 1111	112	-, 111	104	104	119	110	
(b) Configuration 2 ($\delta_{ m h}$ = -35°, $\delta_{ m sb}$ = 0°, ventral on),	N	$c_{\mathbf{r}}$	-0.61°	-0, 103	118	-, 114	115	082	. 221*	122	102	110	054	. 046	074	056	102	-, 103	100	-, 115	117	114	100	098	-, 124*	113	
guration			-4.91°	-0,093	114	-, 108	109	068	. 203	119	104	104	043	. 052	063	080	095	093	093	-, 110	116	110	-, 097	095	119	110	
(b) Confi			18.10°	-0, 167	166	163	100	-, 161	063	-, 155	102	067	145	069	145	009	020	-, 083	166	-, 115	167	156	181	195	159	161	
			8.70°	-0.169	-, 124	-, 153	155	144	. 133	183	149	147	110	. 014	159	-, 106	128	145	171	163	175	168	134	129	188	171	
	= 2.30	C_p for $\alpha =$	4.11°	-0.162	. 003	167	164	137	.264	201*	155	153	091	-, 037	175	078	-, 137	148	173	166	177	175	132	123	178	173	
	M	$c_{\mathbf{r}}$	-0.53°	-0, 162	002	-, 172	171	128	. 328*	194	160	165	107	018	133	105	150	159	176	170	187	180	144	110	176	175	
			-5.04°	-0.142	. 032	-, 165	167	-, 111	. 282	190	152	154	077	. 012	105	121	-, 139	151	168	163	-, 192	177	110	-, 110	-, 169	177	
		Orifice		1	01 65	4	5	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	֓֞֜֜֜֜֝֓֓֓֓֓֟֜֜֟֓֓֓֓֟֟֟֓֓֓֓֓֓֟֟֓֓֓֓֟֟֓֓֓֓֓֟֓֓֓֡֓֟֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֡

* Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

		15, 99°	210	-0.016	- 016	810	017	- 016	- 014	- 015	156*	200	016	010	- 005	103	. 036	. 021	016	010	017	- 018	- 015	210 -	7	018*
		8.01° 15	910		015	_			_	_				- 008		_							_		_	015
5 = 8.01	C _p for α ⋅	٥	0.014	114	014				_		002				011	. 034	001	012	_					_		014
M	ာ်	0.01°	-0 014			012	011		_		011	_				900.	_		010	_		014	-	_	_	012
		-4.00°	-0 013	001	014	014	-, 015	010	. 039	015	015	015	008	. 026	005	010	014	-, 015	012	015	016	014	012	-, 012		013
$M_{\infty} = 6.04$		16.00°	-0.029	027	030	000.	000.	-, 029	028	020	*861.	. 007	029	024	016	. 085	. 042	. 005	027	. 002	027	029				029
	11	8.00°	-0.030*	028	028	021	019	030	020	027	. 048	013	030	014	027	. 033	00 4	018	029	020	028	028	1	1		028
$M_{\infty} = 6.04$	or a	3,98°	-0.028	027	026	024	026	027	008	024	002	024	025	. 017	021	. 026	017	026	027	026	028	026		1 1 1 1	1	026
A	S	0.00°	-0.026	024	026	026	026	020	030	.025	024	026	020	. 015	011	000.	023	026	025	026	027	026	1 1 1 1 1			026
1		-4.00°	-0.020	900	026	026	027	- 008	. 133	028	025	027	004	. 053	009	015	026	027	020	028	026	025			1	026
		16.99°	-0.046	046	043	035	023	046	045	049	. 107	-, 012	043	033	042	060 .	. 057	. 004	042	018	045	048	049	020*	028	048
1	11	8.54°	-0.043	043	042	043	042	045	037	042	034	038	042	011	037	. 041	020	016	037	039	045	043	042	043	042	043
$M_{\infty} = 4.63$	$^{ m C}_{ m p}$ for lpha	4.40°	-0.041	030	042	043	043	035	. 074	043	-, 039	042	030	. 025	037	-, 012	035	016	037	042	-, 045	-, 043	039	039	046	043
6	ט	0.19°	-0.038	-, 007	-, 046	045	045	023	. 141	048	041	043	012	. 082	031	033	041	-, 018	030	042	045	045	-, 039	038	048	045
		-3.92°	-0.035	. 049	046	043	043	-, 019	*281.	049	042	043	-, 008	. 073	022	028	042	510	031	042	-, 043	045	035	034	048	043
	Orifice		H	2	က	4, 1	ഹ	901	- (x (ກ ຸ	01	11	27 5	51.	14	CT 7	9 5	7 ;	0 0	61	0.20	77	7.7	23	24

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

(c) Configuration 3 ($\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$, $\delta_{sb} = 0^{\circ}$, ventral off).

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $																											
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			16.92°	-0, 065	-, 066	065	045	-, 011	-, 065	-, 065	074	. 145	. 031	062	-, 061	043	. 146*	. 087	. 015	-, 066	022	064	073	065	063	042	. 071
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			8.25°	-0.067	-, 069	064	-, 064	055	067	059	065	013	043	065	042	059	. 033	-, 013	030	-, 069	056	066	065	071	070	069	-, 066
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 31	r a	4.02°	-0.067	068	062	065	065	066	-, 032	063	051	-, 060	064	011	057	. 024	041	044	066	064	066	063	075*	074	074	-, 064
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Z	J'	-0.24°	-0.069	068	065	065	066	067	055	990	065	065	064	005	-, 061	-, 015	054	048	068	065	069	-, 067	074	074	074	067
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			-4.45°	-0,070	070	068	069	069	068	038	073	065	068	064	. 042	065	017	063	050	068	067	070	069	071	073	074	069
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			17.23°	-0.117	113	107	080	020	117	080	121	. 058	. 067	107	062	110	. 171*	. 126	011	110	044	1111	114	118	112	065	120
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		н	8.28°	-0.109	-, 111	099	-, 104	086	-, 109	089	096	049	043	-, 103	031	076	.054	800.	071	-, 109	095	-, 109	099	114	111	110	-, 103
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11	В	3,88°	-0, 112	112	-, 105	103	-, 102	-, 109	-, 057	104	094	081	- 089	200.	076	. 004	040	088	107	105	111	102	-, 121	-, 116	118	104
$ \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{M_{\infty}} = 2.30 \\ & \mathbf{-4.95}^{\circ} & -0.41^{\circ} & 4.22^{\circ} & 8.80^{\circ} & 18.22^{\circ} & -0.162 \\ & -1.157 & -0.162 & -0.156 & -0.141 & -0.155 \\ & -1.147 & -1.160 & -1.157 & -1.143 & -1.165 \\ & -1.149 & -1.41 & -1.443 & -1.143 & -1.157 \\ & -1.149 & -1.41 & -1.443 & -1.157 \\ & -1.149 & -1.41 & -1.443 & -1.157 \\ & -1.149 & -1.41 & -1.143 & -1.157 \\ & -1.149 & -1.41 & -1.143 & -1.157 \\ & -1.19 & -1.19 & -1.18 & -1.167 \\ & -1.19 & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.101 \\ & -1.12 & -1.15 & -1.101 & -1.167 \\ & -1.12 & -1.27 & -1.135 & -1.19 & -1.17* \\ & -1.17 & -1.10 & -0.017 & -0.04 \\ & -1.18 & -1.15 & -1.11 & -1.168 \\ & -1.18 & -1.15 & -1.19 & -0.17 \\ & -1.17 & -1.10 & -0.011 & -0.158 \\ & -1.18 & -1.15 & -1.19 & -1.158 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.140 & -1.158 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.19 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.15 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.12 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.12 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.12 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.12 & -1.161 \\ & -1.10 & -1.12 & -1.161 $	Į.	0	-0.53°	-0, 114	112	-, 106	-, 102	-, 102	108	-, 051	-, 110	101	-, 098	960	. 034	091	-, 041	077	085	110	103	112	108	121	-, 116	117	110
$\mathbf{M_{\infty}} = 2.30$ $-4.95^{\circ} -0.41^{\circ} 4.22^{\circ} 8.80^{\circ}$ $-0.162 -0.162 -0.156 -0.141$ 157160157143 144141143143 149141143143 149141143143 139168136 139168136 139168136 139161163128 139167101 173101067101 123125115101 123125115101 123126136148 144149149148143 161161161 161161161 161161161 161161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161 161161			-4.88°	-0.113	108	107	-, 104	103	-, 106	017	116	102	100	096	. 062	-, 102	045	088	086	109	103	112	110	117	122*	113	111
$\mathbf{M_{\infty}} = 2.30$ $-4.95^{\circ} -0.41^{\circ} 4.22^{\circ}$ $-0.162 -0.162 -0.156$ $-157 -160 -151$ $-144 -141 -143$ $-149 -149 -148$ $-149 -149 -148$ $-149 -141 -143$ $-149 -141 -143$ $-139 -136 -148$ $-119 -127 -135$ $-119 -127 -135$ $-119 -127 -135$ $-119 -127 -135$ $-119 -127 -135$ $-119 -127 -135$ $-114 -141 -161$ $-144 -149 -148$ $-144 -149 -148$ $-161 -153 -154$ $-161 -153 -154$ $-161 -161$ $-144 -161 -161$ $-144 -161 -161$ $-144 -161 -161$ $-144 -161 -161$ $-144 -161 -161$ $-166 -167 -166$ $-166 -167 -166$ $-166 -167 -168$			18.22°	-0, 155	-, 166	157	150	-, 059	-, 155	145	167	. 025	. 085	150	-, 103	-, 161	. 172*	. 156	017	158	083	-, 155	161	186	-, 193*	105	159
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	11	8.80°	-0, 141	143	141	143	132	143	128	-, 136	-, 122	076	-, 139	045	101	. 014	.010	119	140	143	142	139	166	162	-, 159	140
-4.95° -0.41° -0.162 -0.162 -1.157 -1.160 -1.144 -1.141 -1.149 -1.149 -1.149 -1.141 -1.149 -1.141 -1.149 -1.141 -1.139 -1.181 -1.139 -1.181 -1.139 -1.181 -1.139 -1.181 -1.139 -1.181 -1.139 -1.181 -1.139 -1.181 -1.139 -1.181 -1.149 -1.153 -1.161 -1.153	1 n 1			-0, 156	157	151	-, 143	-, 143	148	093	156	143	-, 123	-, 135	600.	-, 115	-, 057	-, 061	-, 130	-, 151	148	-, 155	-, 153	174	-, 166	164	-, 158
			-0.41°	-0.162	160	152	141	141	149			_	136	127	. 057	125	080	101	126	154	149	-, 159	-, 157	-, 183	169	-, 158	162
Orifice number 1 2 3 4 4 6 6 10 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 18 18 19 20 21 22 23 23			-4,95°	-0.162	-, 157	156	147	144	149	010	168	140	-, 139	119	. 072	123	072	117	130	153	144	161	160	169	175	146	160
		Orifice			7	က	4	c	9	2	œ	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

			_	_		-	_		_	-								_					_				
			16.00°	-0 014	014	015	. 016	. 039	014	015	014	157	. 058	014	-, 014	.219*	. 146	094	. 048	014	. 031	013	012	013	014		-, 015
		11	7.99°	-0.015	015	016	008	003	015	016	017*	. 027	. 001	015	014	005	. 054	900.	- 003	015	005	014	-, 015	015	-, 016		016
	$M_{\infty} = 8.01$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	4.00°	-0.015	015	015	-, 014	013	015	014	- 015	. 001	010	-, 015	007	013	. 023	004	013	015	013	-, 015	014	016	017		-, 015
	A	O	00.00	-0.016	014	015	015	015	-, 015	001	015	012	014	-, 015	. 002	014	. 010	012	015	015	015	016	014	016	016		014
nded.			-4.00°	-0.015	012	015	015	015	014	000 .	016	012	015	014	. 013	015	007	014	-, 015	016	016	017	017	014	-, 015		016
(c) Configuration 3 ($\delta_h = 0^\circ$, $\delta_{sb} = 0^\circ$, ventral off) - Concluded.			16.22°	-0.027	-, 029	030	. 005	. 033	027	026	030	. 177*	990.	026	027	. 007	. 152	. 127	. 041	028	. 023	028	029	11111			032*
entral ofi		н	8.01°	-0.028	028	-, 029	-, 021	-, 012	028	028	030	. 017	004	028	-, 024	021	. 033	. 017	009	028	-, 015	026	029	1			029
ν , °0 = d	$I_{\infty}=6.04$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	4.00°	-0.028	-, 029	026	025	022	028	024	026	013	014	027	009	023	. 019	003	022	028	024	027	025	1	1 1 1 1 1		026
$= 0^{\circ}, \delta_{sl}$	M	S	-0.02°	-0.029	028	027	026	027	029	007	026	- 025	026	028	000 .	023	. 007	021	027	027	027	028	026	1	1 1 1 1	1	026
tion 3 (δh			-4.00°	-0.029	023	028	027	028	028	002	031	025	028	027	029	023	014	-, 025	-, 027	029	028	030	028	1			028
Configura			17.02°	-0.048	051	047	029	005	049	049	056*	. 126	. 027	047	048	021	. 136*	990 .	020	049	012	048	-, 053	047	047	030	055
(o)	3		8. 53°	-0.051	052	048	048	041	051	051	052	600 '-	034	049	040	049	. 038	016	016	048	040	051	051	055	053	053	052
	$1_{\infty} = 4.63$	C_p for $\alpha =$	4.38°	-0.049	051	047	049	049	049	044	048	036	044	-, 048	026	045	020	032	022	047	047	049	049	055	055	056	049
	M	, C	0.19°	-0.051	052	049	051	051	051	047	051	048	051	047	022	047	002	042	025	047	048	052	051	055	055	-, 056	051
			-3.97°	-0.052	053	051	052	052	051	041	053	048	051	048	. 010	048	017	047	024	044	048	053	053	-, 053	-, 053	056	052
		Orifice		-	2	က	4	co	9	2	œ	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

(d) Configuration 4 ($\delta_h = 0^\circ$, $\delta_{sb} = 35^\circ$, ventral on).

		Γ-	_		_	_			_			_		_	_		_									
		16.67°	-0.073	073	067	-, 054	. 017	073	073	072	035	. 085	072	060	-, 056	. 036	. 154*	900 .	073	-, 055	074	066	070	069	1	-, 069
2	11	8, 00°	-0.072	072	070	067	047	072	073	-, 056	-, 063	011	067	-, 068	. 056	029	004	041	072	070	073	-, 065	072	073	1 1 1 1	070
$M_{\infty} = 3.95$	C _p for α =	3.17°	-0.073	073	072	-, 065	063	073	073	072	-, 063	048	067	050	-, 055	-, 053	034	046	073	067	073	073	076	077*	1 1 1	070
)	-0.49°	-0.069	072	-, 062	064	-, 065	-, 069	073	034	065	058	067	-, 031	046	059	045	047	070	065	069	072	074	076		-, 073
		-4.67°	-0, 068	070	060	063	-, 064	068	-, 072	043	-, 063	057	-, 061	-, 025	-, 048	059	-, 043	046	068	064	068	072	073	075		072
		17.00°	-0, 115	-, 116	117	106	. 007	-, 116	-, 116	-, 121	079	. 150	-, 112	107	-, 1111	-, 035	.313*	005	114	1111	-, 116	112	-, 120	-, 116		117
	11	8.03°	-0.125	121	-, 119	-, 118	073	-, 125	-, 121	117	-, 108	-, 023	115	110	089	070	. 027	078	-, 121	124	121	-, 116	127	-, 130		118
$M_{\infty} = 2.96$	$^{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{p}}}$ for lpha	3.62°	-0. 122	-, 121	118	112	-, 098	121	125	092	107	069	112	107	005	094	049	097	121	121	121	114	130	134*		120
)	-0.76°	-0.118	120	116	-, 111	-, 110	-, 118	124	074	-, 107	094	098	088	. 014	-, 093	-, 069	098	118	115	-, 118	116	129	-, 130	1	128
0		-5, 13°	-0.118	-, 119	117	-, 114	112	-, 115	-, 120	070	-, 111	095	089	076	-, 019	097	-, 076	103	117	119	-, 116	121	123	129	1	124
		17.93°	-0.173	-, 174	182	178	-, 019	-, 174	-, 176	182	-, 158	.256*	168	-, 151	-, 164	135	. 213	. 001	173	188	176	168	194	-, 202	1	171
	11	8.52°	-0.177	173	171	-, 178	-, 121	175	174	171	178	047	146	153	149	-, 150	. 037	138	173	194	173	-, 165	-, 188	198	1	168
$M_{\infty} = 2.30$	$^{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{p}}}$ for lpha	3, 98°	-0.181	176	178	-, 173	160	180	175	173	171	-, 118	-, 153	151	091	-, 154	073	-, 158	174	189	175	171	199	200	1	172
		-0.58°	-0.180	178	-, 180	-, 173	172	182	175	173	169	143	-, 155	148	089	153	102	157	175	180	175	176	204	-, 198	1	173
		-5.22°	-0.180	180	-, 180	177	175	179	163	-, 168	174	-, 148	148	137	098	157	123	165	177	186	180	-, 180	209*	202	1	179
	Orifice		1	23	က	4	2	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

- Concluded.
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	1	'	1												
N	2		$M_{\infty} = 4.63$					$M_{\infty} = 6.04$	4				$M_{\infty} = 8.01$	1	
J.	ນ້	ا بنور	$C_{\rm p}$ for $\alpha=$				0	$C_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	łr				C _p for α	П	
-4.19° -0.05°	-0.05°		4.14°	8.28°	16.76°	-4 . 01°	-0.01°	4.00°	8.00°	16.00°	-4.00°	0.00	3, 99°	8.00°	16.22°
-0.052 -0.052	-0.052		-0.052	-0.052	-0.053	-0.025	-0.027	-0.027	-0.027	-0.027	-0.012	-0.013	-0 013	-0 013	-0 015
052 053	-, 053		053	053	054	026	028	027	-, 027	-, 027	-, 014	-, 014	-, 013	- 014	- 014
048 046	046		050	050	049	025	-, 025	022	-, 026	-, 029	014	010	- 013	- 014	*210
	048		048	049	036	022	-, 023	024	021	008	-, 012	010	-, 012	- 008	013
	048		049	048	-, 013	022	-, 022	022	014	. 020	012	009	008	- 003	019
	052		053	-, 053	054	025	027	027	-, 027	027	012	012	012	- 013	- 015
_	-, 054		054	053	054	025	024	-, 027	027	025	-, 009	-, 004	013	- 013	- 013
	-, 036		030	045	053	020	023	. 002	020	030*	014	008	011	- 013	017
_	048		048	048	027	023	020	023	-, 019	. 007	012	008	008	- 002	021
041 044	044		026	000.	. 063	-, 020	020	006	010	. 083	-, 012	006	- 001	022	020
	046	_	-, 050	050	052	021	-, 025	027	-, 027	-, 026	-, 010	-, 010	-, 012	014	- 015
	021		042	050	052	. 049	010	020	-, 022	025	. 029	. 020	-, 012	011	015
	-, 033	~	. 010	. 002	041	-, 013	015	. 028	012	023	-, 006	004	. 005	-, 011	- 007
	04(_	037	-, 011	. 075	-, 023	008	. 003	. 026	. 105*	-, 007	. 014	030	. 034	103*
	03	ဖ	015	900 .	***60 .	017	013	. 002	. 032	. 104	010	-, 002	. 005	. 024	920
021 022	02	2	022	021	600 .	-, 022	022	022	-, 014	. 013	-, 012	008	-, 009	-, 003	. 021
	04	00	048	048	052	025	027	027	026	027	-, 011	-, 013	-, 013	- 013	- 014
	04	9	049	048	033	022	023	025	021	-, 030	013	-, 009	012	- 007	010
	05	~	053	-, 053	-, 054	025	027	027	027	028	-, 014	-, 014	013	- 014	- 015
052 053	05	~	049	050	050	025	-, 025	027	026	024	-, 014	-, 011	- 013	- 012	- 010
	05	4	054	052	053	-				1					210.
	05	*.	056	-, 052	-, 053		1			1			1		
	1		1					1			1	1			
052 052	05	2	052	-, 052	-, 050	026	025	-, 025	-, 026	025	-, 014	-, 010	013	-, 013	-, 015
		1].				1		1						

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

(e) Configuration 5 (δ_h = -35°, δ_{Sb} = 35°, ventral on).

							_							_								_				
		12, 26°	-0.074	-, 074 	-, 075	073	038	074	074	-, 075	076*	. 013	072	072	067	-, 063	. 020*	034	074	073	074	072	-, 074	073		073
	=	7.97°	-0.070	070	072	072	060	070	069	072	074	-, 031	069	068	066	070	026	045	072	074	-, 070	-, 072	073	074		072
$M_{\infty} = 3.95$	for α	3.74°	-0.073	064	-, 072	070	067	070	-, 050	072					067	067	046	-, 051	-, 073	072	073	-, 072	-, 075	-, 076		072
N.	$c_{\mathbf{p}}$	-0.52°	-0, 067	-, 063	072	070	070	~. 064	036	074	-, 069	-, 067	-, 056	014	067	-, 066	060	-, 051	-, 067	068	-, 074	-, 072	072	073	1	070
		-4.74°	-0.063	067	072	-, 069	068	060	046	070	069	066	050	. 005	055	-, 065	-, 061	-, 049	-, 062	067	072	074	068	072		073
		16,88°	-0, 122	121	-, 126	-, 128	050	-, 121	-, 121	127	134*	. 023	117	118	-, 121	118	. 082*	-, 014	-, 118	078	121	115	-, 130	129	 	-, 113
96	11	7.95°	-0, 119	-, 118	117	-, 118	108	-, 119	-, 116	-, 117	-, 122	081	112	-, 109	117	118	029	060	118	120	117	-, 117	-, 125	-, 127		118
$M_{\infty} = 2.9$	c_{p} for α	3, 56°	-0.118	-, 121	-, 122	-, 117	-, 117	115	-, 096	122	-, 117	-, 106	097	-, 043	114	-, 113	085	104	-, 119	-, 121	121	120	-, 130	131	11111	121
	ບ	-0.84°	-0.118	122	-, 125	-, 120	-, 118	117	077	119	-, 121	117	-, 099	034	-, 105	-, 113	104	-, 105	-, 121	119	128	-, 126	-, 126	-, 130	1	128
		-5.18°	-0.110	-, 117	122	121	118	108	082	-, 113	123	117	090	050	097	-, 115	-, 102	106	-, 115	-, 119	-, 125	-, 125	-, 117	-, 127	1-	-, 125
		17.41°	-0, 190	180	180	190	-, 079	-, 181	-, 137	-, 178	-, 198	. 024*	-, 173	-, 146	169	196	. 014	040	182	-, 146	186	-, 171	-, 176	182		162
0	H	8.24°	-0.177	178	179	-, 179	-, 169	-, 176	-, 167	180	-, 182	-, 136	-, 154	-, 121	177	177	068	145	177	- 182	-, 178	-, 173	-, 201	202*	1	176
$M_{\infty} = 2.30$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	3.76°	-0. 175		187							-, 164	144	069	-, 179	184	118	-, 166	183	-, 188	-, 187	- 185	-, 195	189	1	180
	ט ֹ	-0.75°	-0.172	187	189	182	- 180	171	-, 153	189	-, 182	176	- 144	055	-, 167	- 178	-, 151	168	184	182	- 193	-, 189	-, 189	180		-, 187
		-5.17°	-0.164	-, 185	187	- 184	- 183	-, 166	-, 173	184	184	- 180	140	- 085	-, 153	179	-, 160	- 171	-, 181	184	188	188	- 192	-, 186		-, 189
	Orifice	numper	1	7	m	4	יוכ	· "	7	- 00	ာ	0 0	11	12	15	14	- C	91	17	. 62	61	50	21	22	23	24

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

(e) Configuration 5 (δ_h = -35°, δ_{sb} = 35°, ventral on) - Concluded.

$M_{\infty} = 4.63$	» = 4.	» = 4.	8					$M_{2} = 6.04$	4				$M_{\odot} = 8.01$		
C _p for α =	for α	for α						C _p for α	11			O	1 2	n	
-4.22° -0.07° 4.12° 8.27° 16.70° -4.03°	4.12° 8.27° 16.70°	8. 27° 16. 70°	27° 16.70°		-4, 03°		-0.01°	3.98°	8.00°	16.24°	-4.01°	0.00°	4.00°	7.99°	16.24°
-0.045 -0.049 -0.055 -0.053 -0.055 -0.021	-0.055 -0.053 -0.055	6 -0.053 -0.055	-0,055		-0,021		-0.022	-0.028	-0.028	-0, 030	-0, 009	-0, 008	-0 014	-0 015	-0 017
-, 051 -, 053 -, 056	-, 051 -, 053 -, 056	053 056	056	_	017		024	028	022	030	-, 012	-, 008	-, 012	014	-, 017
053053053055	053053055	053055	055	ı' 	028		-, 026	-, 028	-, 026	031*	-, 015	011	013	014	- 018*
052 052 046	052 052 046	052 046	046	ı' 	-, 025		023	-, 022	-, 019	-, 005	-, 012	-, 010	-, 009	-, 007	012
052 052 052 025	052052025	052 025	025	ı'	-, 025		024	-, 025	021	000 .	013	010	-, 011	-, 007	. 018
048 055 053 055	-, 055 -, 053 -, 055	5 053 055	-, 055		-, 019		-, 019	028	-, 026	030	-, 008	006	-, 013	013	014
033 045 053 055	045 053 055	5 053 055	-, 055		006		. 012	026	-, 009	-, 028	. 021	.007	-, 001	010	017
3 055 057	-, 053 -, 055 -, 057	3 055 057	057		-, 029		028	-, 027	-, 025	-, 031	002	012	012	014	018
051 053 055 048	053 055 048	3 055 048	-, 048		026		-,023	-, 026	-, 026	016	014	010	012	-, 010	. 002
048 032 006 . 066	032 006 . 066	990 900 -	990		023		019	005	. 010	690.	013	-, 006	. 002	. 022	. 071
042 049 051 053	049 051 053	051 053	053		-, 016		-, 015	028	027	-, 029	005	-, 003	012	013	-, 015
. 014 040 048 052	040 048 052	048 052	052		. 017		. 018	024	007	028	. 026	. 032	. 004	004	017
051 052 053	052 052 053	052 052 053	, 053		007		-, 005	021	030	026	. 001	004	-, 009	013	-, 018
048 051 051 034	051 051 034	051 051 034	034		024		-, 021	021	021	. 012	-, 013	009	009	001	. 029
041 024 001 . 077*	024 001 . 077*	024 001 . 077*	*4.20	*	019		-, 014	900 .	. 017	*160.	011	001	800 .	. 032	*080
025 004 024	026 025 004 024	025 004 024	004 024	024			024	025	021	005	-, 012	010	012	006	600 .
048 052 053 022	052 052 053 022	052 053 022	053 022	022			021	028	025	030	010	008	-, 013	014	017
049052053045026	052 053 045 026	053 045 026	045 026	026			024	027	027	-, 020	-, 013	011	-, 014	012	-, 005
053055053055028	055 053 055 028	053055028	055 028	028			-, 026	028	028	031	013	-, 013	015	014	017
053 053 055 055 028	053 055 055 028	055 055 028	055 028	028			027	026	025	030	-, 015	012	013	-, 014	-, 017
049 053 056 053 060*	056053060*	9 053 060*		1	_				1	1 1 1 1 1	1				
053 056 053	-, 056 -, 053 -, 060	3 053 060	- 090 -			•					1		1		
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 1 1 1			1 1 1				1	1 1		
052 052 055 052 056 027	055 052 056	~. 052 056	-, 056		027		-, 025	028	-, 026	-, 030	014	-, 012	013	014	017
									1						

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

ramjet on).	
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$\delta_{\mathbf{sb}}$	
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			16.95°	-0.068	068	- 065	-, 033	. 002	068	-, 066	072	. 024	. 084	066	060	042	. 149	. 179*	. 016	068	016	069	071	063	059	1	074	
	95	= 7	8.31°	-0.069	070	064	065	050	069	062	066	029	027	067	045	061	. 055	010.	034	690	054	690 '-	-, 065	070	990		-, 065	
	$M_{\infty} = 3.9$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	4,06°	-0.068	069	-, 063	-, 063	-, 063	067	-, 023	064	062	052	065	006	061	002	019	046	990 '-	063	067	-, 064	071	067		064	
)	-0.17°	-0.070	070	068	066	-, 066	069	-, 051	-, 069	-, 066	065	066	. 001	059	042	-, 059	047	070	064	070	069	-, 071	-, 067	1	-, 069	
			-4.41°	-0.070	-, 069	-, 068	-, 067	-, 066	067	033	074*	061	-, 066	064	. 046	-, 060	-, 031	062	047	067	064	070	-, 069	-, 065	061		069	
mjet on).			17.27°	-0.119	-, 104	-, 101	-, 068	. 015	-, 119	-, 065	-, 115	006	. 147	107	068	104	. 159	*008	002	-, 106	-, 028	119	-, 114	114	108		-, 119	
$\delta_{\mathbf{Sb}} = 0^{\circ}$, ramjet on).	9	Ħ	8, 33°	-0, 110	-, 113	100	-, 096	-, 062	109	-, 081	096	074	.001	102	027	-, 081	. 020	. 092	064	110	087	111	960 '-	110	-, 106	1 1 1	101	
	$M_{\infty} = 2.96$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	3.92°	-0.113	112		-, 101	096	-, 110	038	104	-, 095	064	-, 100	. 024	-, 084	032	. 019	087	110	-, 106	-, 112	100	119	110	1	-, 100	
ən 6 (6 _h =	Ţ	C	-0.47°		-, 113	108	100	101	109	036	113	101	-, 092	098	. 044	-, 095	060	-, 062	090	110	104	-, 113	107	120	108		110	
(f) Configuration 6 ($\delta_{\rm h} = 0^{\circ}$			-4.86°		-, 110	-, 110	-, 105	103	109	001	122*	101	100	099	. 068	106	041	084	088	111	101	116	112	110	105	1 1 1 1	114	
(f) Co			18.23°	-0.156	-, 167	152	113	. 013	152	088	-, 155	057	. 224	145	-, 065	154	. 144	. 368*	900'	158	057	168	157	180*	- 172		149	
	30	П	8.84°	-0. 141	143	-, 139	-, 139	111	140	128	137	137	. 011	132	-, 042	-, 100	. 018	. 197	103	140	134	142	-, 129	-, 163	-, 151		-, 132	
	$M_{\infty} = 2.30$	$^{^{\prime}}_{ m p}$ for lpha	4.23°	-0.153	156	150	138	138	-, 148	0	157	139	064	132	600	-, 136	082	. 067	125	149	-, 152	Н	-, 148	170	154		156	
		O	-0.35°	-0.162	162	156	142	144	152	038	167	141	115	128	. 059	137	-, 104	045	131	155	-, 152	-, 160	158	179	-, 156		-, 156	
			-4.92°	-0.163	157	162			150		175	149	138	121	080	142	094	105	133	156	-, 153	163	163	171	-, 160		164	
		Orifice		1	73	က	4	വ	9	7	00	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

			15, 98°	0.15	- 014	016	016	024	-, 015	-, 012	-, 017*	044	041	- 015	-, 012	- 008	148*	. 085	. 032	015	010	016	- 015	- 015	015	*	017
		11	8.00°	-0 015	-, 015	016	-, 009	002	015	-, 015	016	029	. 002	-, 015	014	016	. 058	600 .	000	015	004	014	015	- 015	016		016
	$M_{\infty} = 8.01$	or a	4.00°	-0 014	~. 014	014	013	009	-, 014		015		ı	013	008	012	. 035	000 .	-, 009	014	010	014	014	016	017		014
		O	0.00°	-0 015	-, 013	014	015	014	015	001	014	008	-, 013	014	. 002	012	. 018	011	014	015	014	015	014	-, 016	016		013
nded.			-4.01°	-0.015	012	016	-, 015	015	014	. 001	016	012	015	014	. 013	-, 016	007	014	014	016	015	017	016	014	014		-, 016
$\delta_{\rm Sb} = 0^{\circ}$, ramjet on) - Concluded.			15.98°	-0.029	-, 029	031	900.	. 023	028	026	032*	. 024	. 049	028	025	011	. 181*	. 116	030	029	. 014	028	027				032
ramjet o		П	8,01°	-0.028	028	028	020	012	028	028	027	. 002	001	-, 028	024	029	. 068	. 024	012	027	-, 015	027	027		!		029
$_{\mathrm{sb}}^{\circ}=0^{\circ},$	$M_{\infty} = 6.04$	C _p for α	4.00°	-0.028	028	026	-, 025	-, 021	028	025	024	012	015	027	005	024	. 034	. 002	022	028	023	028	026				026
h = 0°, &		O	0.00°	-0.029	029	-, 027	028	026	029	-, 013	026	025	-, 025	028	001	022	012	019	027	-, 029	027	029	027		1	1	026
ation 6 (δ _l			-4.01°	-0.029	024	028	027	027	028	004	030	023	027	027	. 032	022	014	026	027	029	028	030	028				029
(f) Configuration 6 ($\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$,			17.07°	-0.050	050	048	028	. 001	050	050	056*	. 072	. 036	049	048	029	. 129*	. 109	. 020	000	006	052	055	045	041		056
(J)	3	li.	8.57°	-0.050	-, 052	046	046	-, 038	052	050	050	034	024	049	042	048	. 067	. 012	015	020 -	038	-, 050	050	052	049		050
	$M_{\infty} = 4.63$	$C_{\mathbf{p}}$ for $lpha$	4.41°	-0.050	052	048	048	048	050	041	٠	046	040			046	. 010				040	-, 050	049	-, 053	050	: :	052
		0	0.25°	-0,053	052	052	050	052	-, 052	045	053	000	050	048	022	048	026	-, 045	025	040	040	053	250	260	049	1 0	-, 052
			-3.91°	-0.053	-, 053	-, 052	050	-, 050	052	- 037	055	048	000	048	020	046	030	048	-, 024	044	040.	053 019	-, 053	049	046		-, 052
		Orifice		-	27 (m •	4,1	a (0 1	~ 0	χo	n ;	0;	11	72	L3.	4 , 1	67	10	7 0	0,7	. T	0.70	17	226	3 6	747

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

(g) Configuration 7 ($\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$, $\delta_{Sb} = 0^{\circ}$, ventral on).

ſ	\Box		94°	- 21	က		<u>ი</u>	က	-	<u>ლ</u>	4	*	4	0	_	_	_		9	_		0	7	<u>_</u>	6	,	2
			16.94	-0.072	073	- 069	-, 053	- 033	071	073	064	.213*	014	070	067	017	. 177	260 .	016	071	037	070	072	069	059	-	072
	5	II	8.29°	-0.069	-, 069	-, 065	067	064	068	-, 063	-, 065	. 041	-, 051	067	-, 043	058	. 046	017	044	068	-, 065	-, 068	067	072	-, 065		066
	$M_{\infty} = 3.95$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	4.04°	-0.068	-, 068	-, 063	067	-, 068	067	-, 027	-, 065	037	066	-, 065	005	054	. 045	049	048	066	067	-, 067	-, 066	076*	069		-, 066
		0	-0.19°	-0.068	068	064	068	069	-, 067	-, 056	064	990	068	065	003	056	. 012	058	049	067	067	068	067	073	070	1	067
			-4, 43°	-0.071	-, 069	067	-, 071	071	069	035	069	069	071	-, 065	. 082	066	003	065	052	067	070	071	070	070	-, 066		070
1/			17.26°	-0.118	122*	110	097	047	117	077	-, 116	. 111	. 041	113	044	-, 105	.231*	. 123	-, 039	-, 113	065	112	113	114	100		115
(g) comparation (db , , ds) , comparation (d)	3	14	8.31°	-0.113	-, 115	104	108	101	113	086	-, 100	037	-, 063	108	014	075	. 100	004	089	112	104	-, 113	106	114	104		106
ds, ,	$M_{\infty} = 2.96$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	3.90°	-0.112	114	102	108	-, 106	-, 113	054	100	091	094	104	. 048	990	. 039	-, 055	093	-, 111	108	112	108	120	107		-, 111
ual	ī	O	-0.50°	-0.113	114	105	-, 106	-, 105	-, 113	048	-, 103	101	104	-, 102	. 073	078	-, 002	083	090	-, 110	-, 106	-, 113	-, 109	-, 119	104		-, 111
TIE AT WAT			-4,86°	-0, 115	108	108	107	107	112	-, 016	-, 109	-, 106	106	099	. 129	090			094	109	109	114	-, 111	-, 112	100	1	112
(g) cor			18.21°	-0.158	161	-, 162	-, 169	081	-, 157	-, 159	-, 163	. 034	990'	-, 155	-, 116	-, 148	, 263*	. 112	067	153	-, 102	-, 154	-, 157	-, 185*	-, 169	1	154
	0	II	8,83°	-0.153	-, 153	147	-, 151	-, 150	-, 153	-, 132	-, 144	136	-, 104	-, 150	-, 032	097	, 023	-, 031	-, 142	-, 151	-, 154	151	-, 153	-, 167	-, 156		-, 156
	$M_{\infty} = 2.30$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	4, 21°	-0.162	-, 163	-, 155	159	-, 154	157	-, 102	148	-, 148	-, 141	-, 145		-, 100		-, 090					164				166
	ı	S	-0.40°	-0, 168	165	-, 158	148	148	162	-, 037	-, 153	-, 151	148	139	. 121	094	090	123	-, 134	163	-, 153	167	-, 167	-, 181	-, 158		169
			-4, 93°	-0, 165	-, 161	-, 159	-, 152	-, 153	158	.001	-, 159	-, 151	-, 150	-, 132	. 143	-, 112	-, 077	-, 130	-, 130	161	-, 149	166	-, 166	174	161		166
		Orifice	190mini	1	2	က	4	2	9	7	œ	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

= 0°, ventral on) - Concluded.	
(g) Configuration 7 ($\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$, $\delta_{Sb} =$	

		1	т-	_										_			_																
			16.00°		-0.014	-, 011	- 015	022	010	10.1	# TO .	-, 012 004	. 004 164	104	020.	- 015	010.	*616	080	700.	013	070.		014	. 014	010	-, 013	015					
			8.05°		-0.016	-, 016	-, 016	- 014	270	- 015	010	-, 016	010	900.	0.00	- 014	- 012	065			- 015	900	200 -	10.1	270	0.10	013	016					
	$M_{\infty} = 8.01$	C _p for α	for α	for α	for	for	4.02°		-0.016	016	016	-, 016	- 014	- 015	210	- 015	010.		- 014	- 013	- 015	020	010	0.0.	- 016	- 014	- 016	- 016	- 016	- 017		015	
						0.01°		-0.015	015	-, 015	- 016	-, 016	- 014	110-	- 015	600 -	200-	- 012	100	012	014	- 013	0101	-, 015	-, 015	- 015	- 016	- 015	910 -	0.10	015	7	
inca.			-4.00°		-0.012	014	015	014	014	-, 010	- 012	210 -	- 014	- 014	600 -	-, 004	013	018*	-, 014		014	-, 015	015	016	- 014	- 015		016					
, tement on concluded.			16.18°	990	-0.029	030	032*	011	. 001	029	- 030	022	174	. 012	- 028	- 028	. 007	.215*	072		-, 029	. 003	- 028	- 029	028	- 028) 	030					
Cite at Oil	4	= 7	7.99°	6	-0.030	030	030	028	019	030	029	- 030	081	012	029	026						-, 021	028	029	-, 029	- 029		030	1				
	$M_{\infty} = 6.04$	$c_{ m p}$ for $lpha$	4.00°	060	-0.029	029	028	029	027	029	029	027	600.	024	028	021	026	. 025	016		029	027	029	028	031	032		-, 029	1				
OS., III		O	-0.04°	060	-0.029	030	028	-, 029	029	029	027	027	021	028	026	011	022	. 020	023	1	029	029	029	028	030	031		029	1				
			-4.04°	760 0	-0.027	028	029	029	030	023	024	030	-, 028	029	-, 019	. 003	021	008	028	1	028	029	028	028	029	030		029	1				
,			17.06°	0.00	300.00	USS	048	038	023	052	-, 053	045	*122.	003	049	-, 050	004	. 169	. 055	. 007	052	024	052	052	-, 052	038		-, 053					
	_	C_p for $\alpha =$	for α	8.58°	-0.059	0.02	052	048	-, 050	048	050	050	050	. 053	038	049	041	050	. 050	016	022	049	046	-, 050	052	054	049		-, 052	1			
	$M_{\infty} = 4.63$			for	for	for	for	4.40°	-0.050	0.000	. 000	048	050	052	049	045	049	033	049	048	027	044	. 037	039	024	048	049	050	050	054*	049		049
			0.22°	-0 050	0.00	032	049	052	053	049	045	049	050	052	048	024	044	010	048	026	048	-, 050	052	050	053	049		050					
			-3.92°	-0.053	- 050	30.	000	053	-, 053	050	039	052	-, 050	-, 053	048	. 018	049	011	049	027	045	052	053	-, 053	053	048		052					
	ä	number		-	٥	1 6	η,	4 -	ഹ	9	7	00	တ	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	20	21	22	23	24	1				

*Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. – TEST RESULTS – Continued (h) Configuration 8 (δ_h = -35°, δ_{sb} = 0°).

		N	$I_{\infty} = 6.04$									
Orifice	C_p for α =											
number	-4.00°	-0.02°	3.99°	8.00°	15.97°							
1	-0.018	-0.024	-0.024	-0.030	-0.030							
2	.043	012	027	030	029							
3	027	028	027	028	-, 028							
4	024	024	023	017	.006							
5	025	-, 028	026	019	. 027							
6	010	016	023	030	030							
7	.119	.010	.008	026	024							
8	023	028	-, 026	028	026							
9	022	028	024	014	.066							
10	-, 025	. 052	.086	.072	. 129							
11	. 005	-, 009	022	-, 029	-, 030							
12	. 082	.063	.021	013	019							
13	004	-, 016	025	026	-,027							
14	020	023	. 015	.053	. 231							
15	016	. 037	. 065	. 116	. 328*							
16	025	~. 026	020	009	.046							
17	017	018	027	029	029							
18	-, 025	- 028	027	-, 019	.031							
19	-, 025	028	-, 028	029	029							
20	027	-, 027	025	026	027							
21												
22				1								
23					021*							
24	-, 027	025	024	028	031*							

^{*}Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

(i) Configuration 9 (δ_h = 0°, $~\delta_{sb}$ = 35°, ramjet on).

		ľ	$M_{\infty} = 6.0$	4		$M_{\infty} = 8.01$							
Orifice		С	p for a	! =		C_p for $\alpha =$							
number	-4.01°	0.00°	4.00°	8.00°	15.98°	-4.03°	0.00°	3,99°	8.01°	16.00°			
1	-0.026	-0.028	-0.028	-0.028	-0.028	-0.013	-0.013	-0.014	-0.015	-0.016			
2	026	028	029	028	-, 029	013	014	015	015	014			
3	026	025	-, 028	029	032	013	013	015	016	017			
4	026	025	025	020	.006	013	012	013	010	.014			
5	027	-, 026	-, 021	012	.023	013	013	009	002	.024			
6	-, 023	027	028	028	-, 028	-, 013	013	014	014	016			
7	022	023	029	028	029	-, 009	009	014	015	015			
8	026	-, 023	026	024	033*	013	-, 013	015	015	018*			
9	-, 025	-, 026	012	.001	. 024	014	012	.005	. 032	.041			
10	026	-, 025	014	001	. 049	014	013	005	.002	.041			
11	018	023	028	028	028	~.010	011	014	015	016			
12	.041	.023	-, 020	028	028	, 030	.016	013	015	015			
13	017	017	018	026	-, 010	-, 003	-,007	011	014	009			
14	-, 019	.007	. 033	.066	.180*	011	.018	. 033	.056	. 151*			
15	026	-, 021	.002	. 025	. 115	-, 013	012	. 000	.009	.085			
16	026	026	-, 022	012	. 029	014	013	-,009	.000	. 032			
17	-, 023	027	028	028	029	011	013	-, 014	015	015			
18	027	026	023	015	.014	014	013	011	004	.019			
19	026	-, 027	028	028	029	014	014	015	015	015			
20	028	-, 025	028	028	025	014	013	015	015	014			
21			-			-, 014	-, 014	015	014	-, 014			
22						-, 013	014	016	016	014			
23													
24	028	026	028	030	030	-, 014	013	015	017	016			

^{*}Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Continued

(j) Configuration 10 (δ_h = -35°, δ_h = 35°, ramjet on).

			$M_{\infty} = 6.0$	4	$M_{\infty} = 8.01$								
Orifice number		C	p for α	=			C_{p} for $\alpha =$						
	-3.98°	-0.01°	4.01°	7.99°	15.99°	-4.00°	0.00°	4.00°	8.00°	16.07°			
1	-0,020	-0.022	-0.027	-0.029	-0.031	-0.010	-0.009	-0.013	-0.015	-0.016			
2	016	023	-, 027	026	030	-, 010	012	014	014	015			
3	026	-, 024	027	027	032*	012	011	013	015	017			
4	024	022	022	016	. 008	012	011	010	007	.016			
5	026	024	021	012	.014	013	011	009	002	.021			
6	-, 019	019	027	027	031	009	008	013	014	017			
7	004	-, 004	025	-, 011	027	012	.004	013	013	014			
8	026	026	028	026	031	013	-, 012	013	016	018*			
9	026	024	024	019	.000	~.013	010	006	.010	.041			
10	027	031	008	.009	.061	~. 013	011	002	.006	.051			
11	016	015	026	027	030	008	006	013	014	016			
12	. 022	.016	-, 022	011	-, 027	. 036	.017	007	009	015			
13	018		025	023	031	.001	006	008	013	010			
14	023	016	.016	.036	. 124	012	.011	.029	.047	.112*			
15	024	020	.015	. 053	. 157*	013	010	.014	. 025	. 110			
16	025	024	023	016	.008	013	012	010	004	.020			
17	-, 022	022	026	027	-, 030	007	010	013	014	015			
18	026	024	-, 025	-, 020	001	013	011	011	006	.015			
19	-, 027	026	027	028	031	011	012	013	014	016			
20	026	025	028	 025	028	013	012	014	014	016			
21					-	013	012	015	016	015			
22						012	-, 012	016	017	017			
23													
24	026	-, 024	027	025	032	012	011	013	015	017			

^{*}Maximum or minimum value.

TABLE I. - TEST RESULTS - Concluded

(k) Configuration 11 (δ_h = -35°, δ_{sb} = 0°, ramjet on).

			M - 6 0	4		Γ		1 - 0 0:					
			$M_{\infty} = 6.0$	4		$M_{\infty} = 8.01$							
Orifice number		C	p for a	y =		$\mathbf{C_p}$ for $\alpha =$							
	-4.01°	0.00°	4.00°	8.00°	15. 96°	-4.00°	0.00°	4.01°	8,01°	15.99°			
1	-0.018	-0.024	-0.024	-0.031	-0,032	-0.013	-0,014	-0.015	-0.016	-0.017			
2	.042	010	027	030	032	- 004	011	014	016	016			
3	028	028	-, 027	-, 029	031	014	-, 013	014	015	-,018			
4	024	024	022	017	.008	014	013	011	006	.020			
5	026	025	021	014	.012	-, 014	013	009	003	.021			
6	010	016	024	031	-, 032	-, 011	012	014	016	017			
7	. 115	.010	.003	028	-, 027	. 047	.014	011	014	013			
8	027	028	024	029	030	009	014	013	016	019*			
9	024	-, 025	024	019	002	015	012	006	.011	.041			
10	024	024	009	.005	. 057	014	012	003	.006	.051			
11	. 005	010	-, 022	-, 030	032	011	011	014	015	017			
12	.078	. 058	.021	-, 012	~. 024	. 020	.018	.002	011	015			
13	-, 004	015	023	028	028	. 004	012	012		012			
14	018	014	.016	.032	. 123	013	.013	. 030	.046	.110*			
15	025	017	.014	.048	.151*	014	009	.015	.024	. 110			
16	025	026	024	018	. 006	015	013	010	004	. 020			
17	016	018	026	029	032	013	014	014	015	017			
18	025	026	025	-, 020	002	014	013	011	006	.015			
19	025	028	028	029	032	015	015	015	015	017			
20	026	028	026	-, 027	-, 029	015	014	015	014	015			
21	- 	'				013	015	015	-,016	015			
22						013	014	015	017	015			
23										- 			
24	025	026	025	027	033*	-, 013	012	013	014	018			

^{*}Maximum or minimum value.

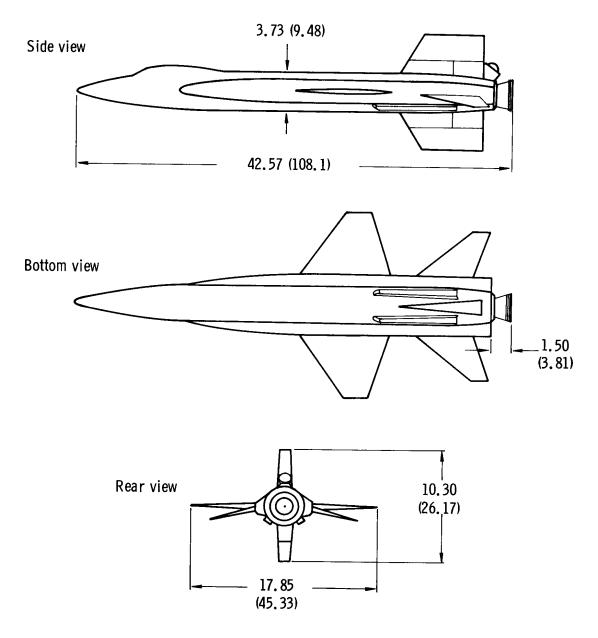
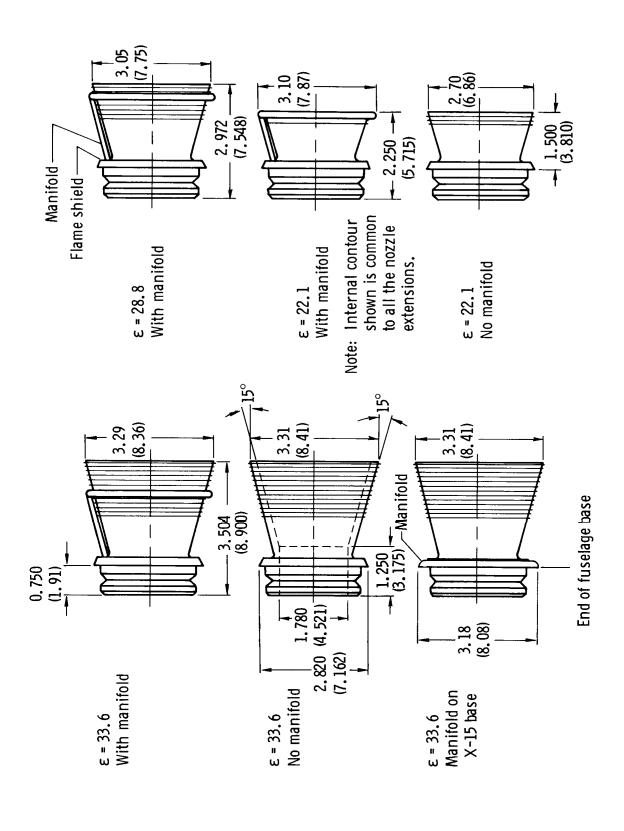
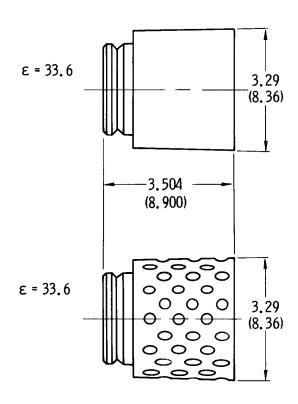
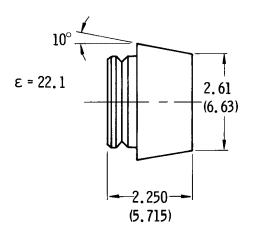


Figure 1. – Three-view drawing of the 1/15-scale X-15-2 model with the extended fuselage and the ϵ = 22.1 nozzle extension. Dimensions in inches (centimeters).



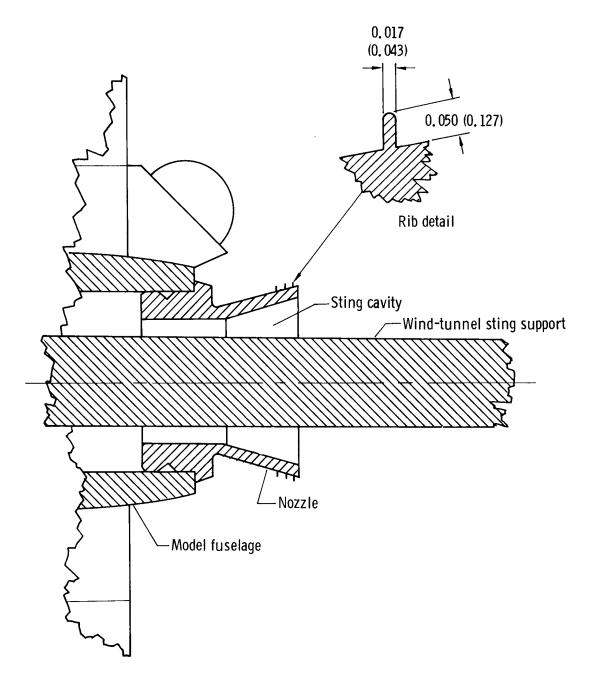
(a) Unshrouded nozzle extensions used for the LaRC drag investigation. Figure 2.— Nozzle extensions used in force and pressure investigations. Dimensions in inches (centimeters).





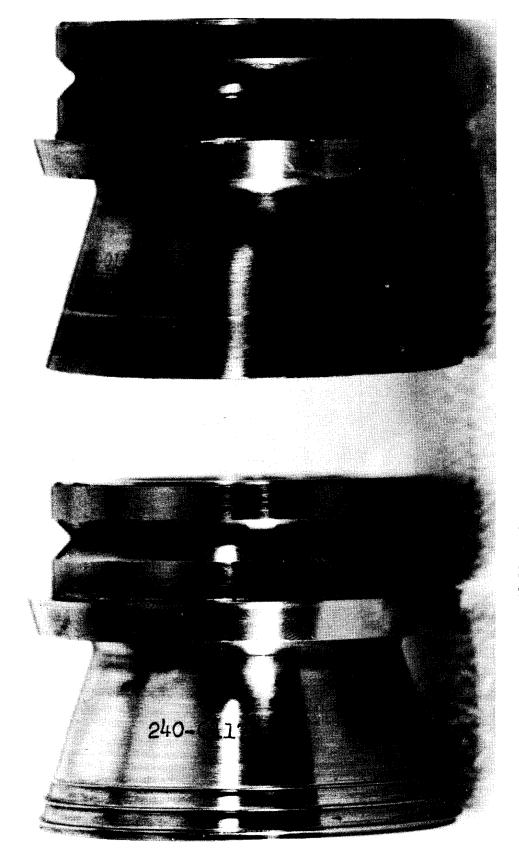
(b) Shrouded nozzle extensions used for the LaRC drag investigation.

Figure 2. - Continued.



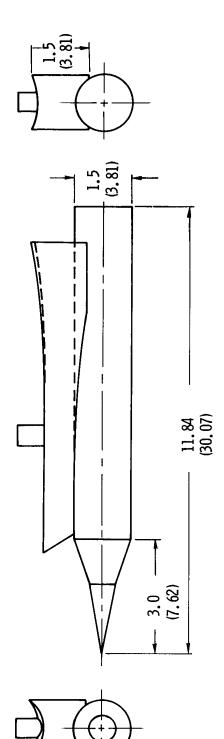
(c) Sketch of a typical nozzle-extension mounting.

Figure 2. - Continued.

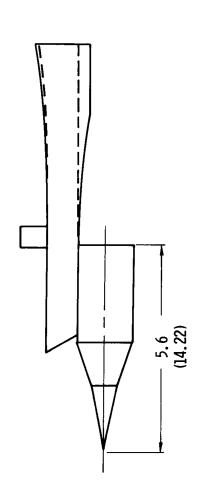


(d) Photo of ϵ = 22.1 nozzle extensions used for the LaRC pressure investigation and AEDC tests.

Figure 2. - Concluded.

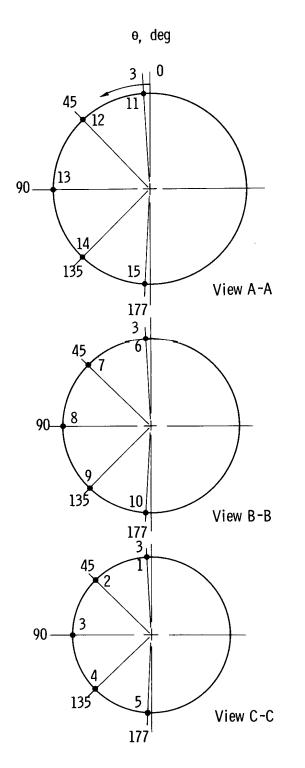


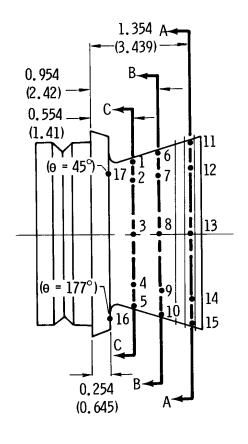
(a) Model ramjet used for the LaRC drag investigation.



(b) Shortened model ramjet used for the LaRC pressure investigation and all AEDC tests.

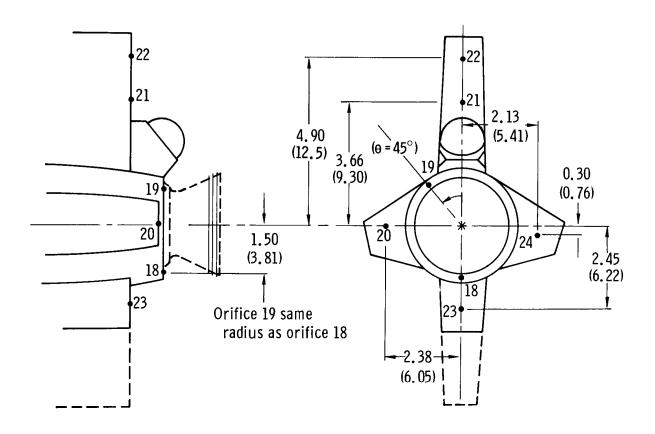
Figure 3. - Model ramjets tested, Dimensions in inches (centimeters).





(a) Pressure-orifice locations on nozzle extensions.

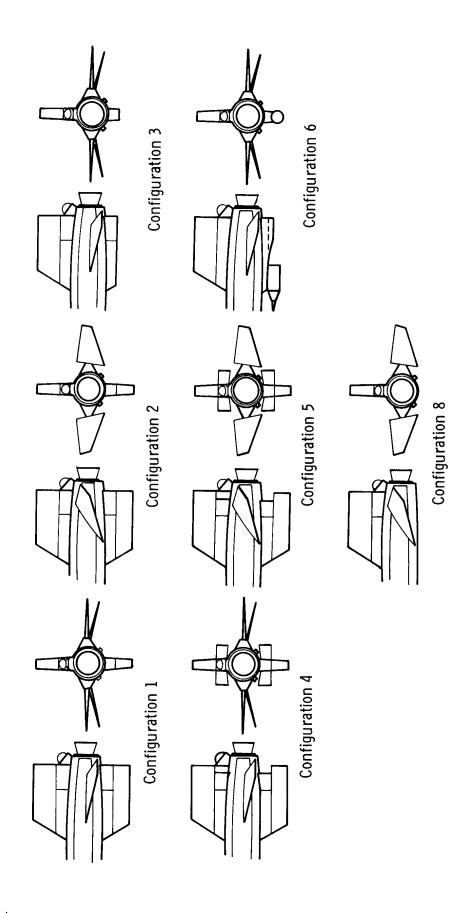
Figure 4. - Pressure-orifice locations. Dimensions in inches (centimeters) unless otherwise noted.



(b) Base pressure orifices on the airplane model.

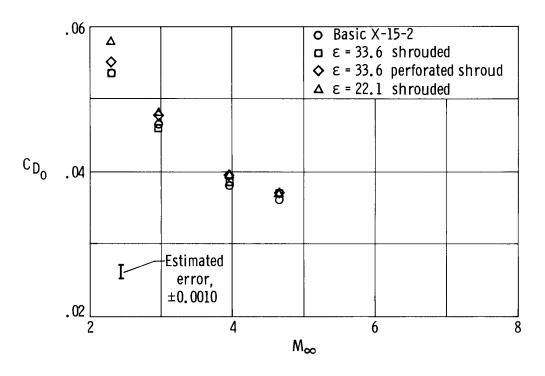
Figure 4. - Concluded.

Figure 5.- Bottom view of model in AEDC Tunnel B.

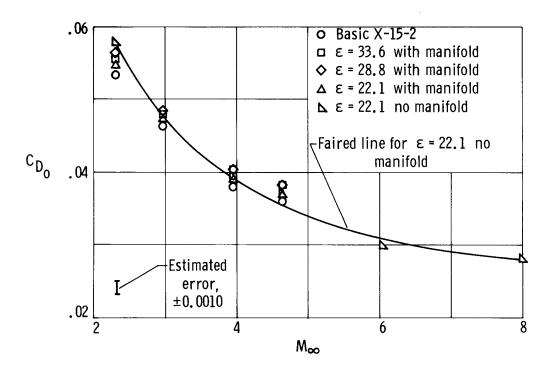


Configuration 10 - configuration 6 with top speed brakes open and tails deflected (see fig. 15(c)). Configuration 7 - configuration 1 plus smooth nozzle extension (no ribs on nozzle). Configuration 9 - configuration 6 with top speed brakes open (see fig. 15(b)). Configuration 11 - configuration 6 with horizontal tails deflected.

Figure 6. – Sketches of configurations tested in the pressure investigation with the $\epsilon=22.1$ nozzle extension.



(a) Shrouded nozzle extensions.



(b) Unshrouded nozzle extensions.

Figure 7.- Variation of zero-lift drag coefficient with Mach number for the X-15-2 with various nozzle extensions.

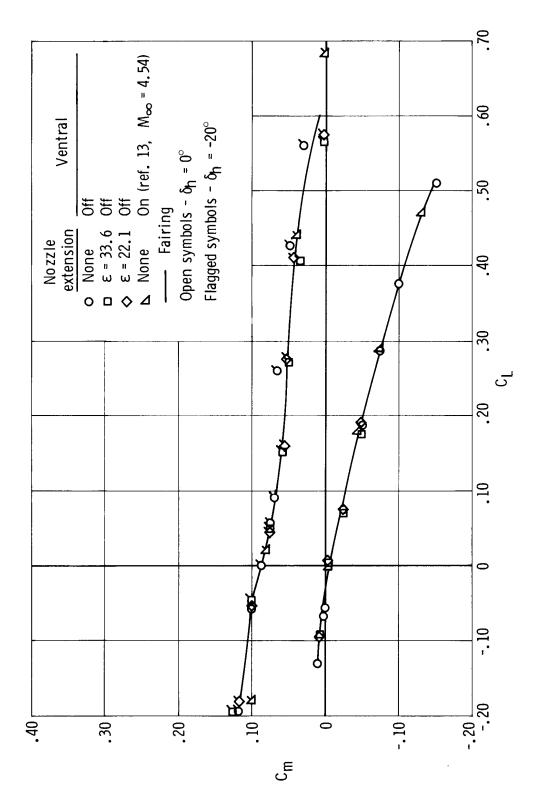


Figure 8. – Variation of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for several airplane and nozzle configurations ($\delta_{\rm Sb}=0^{\circ}$) at $M_{\infty}=4.63$.

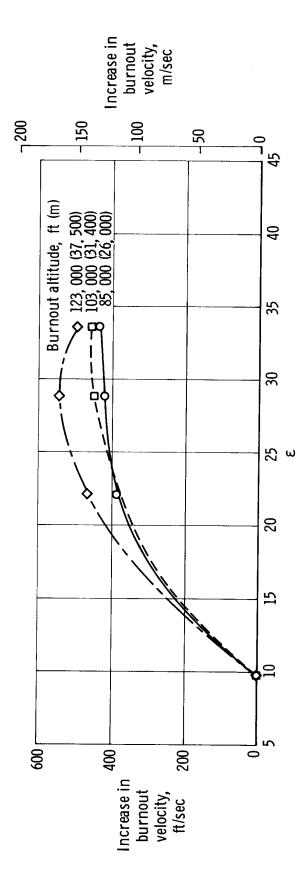


Figure 9.— Effect of varying nozzle internal-expansion ratio on X-15-2 calculated burnout performance.

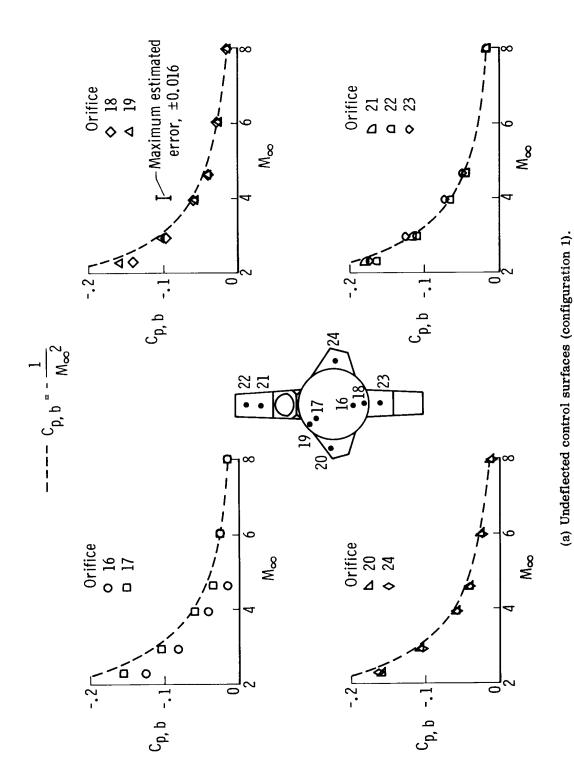
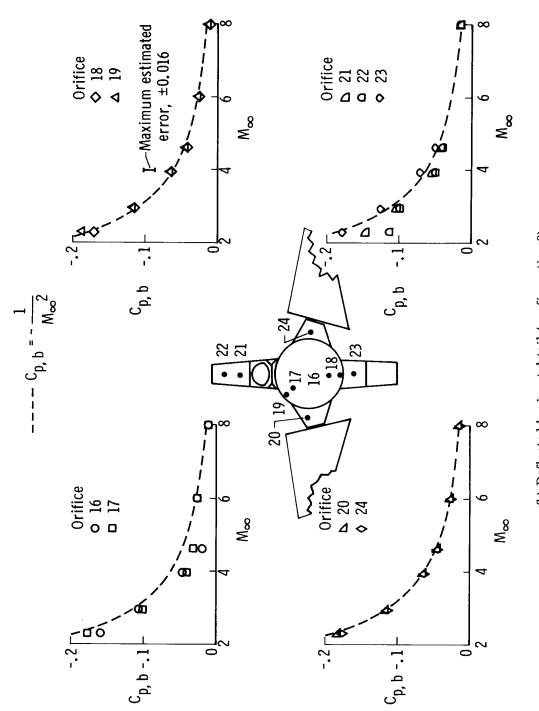


Figure 10. – Effect of configuration on base pressures for $\alpha \approx 0$ °.



(b) Deflected horizontal tail (configuration 2).

Figure 10. - Concluded.

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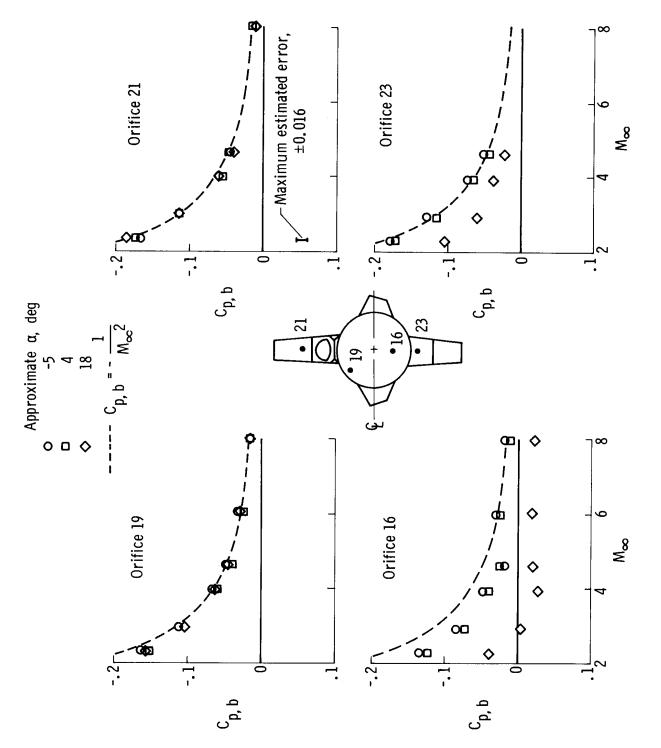


Figure 11. - Angle-of-attack effects on base pressure coefficients (configuration 1).

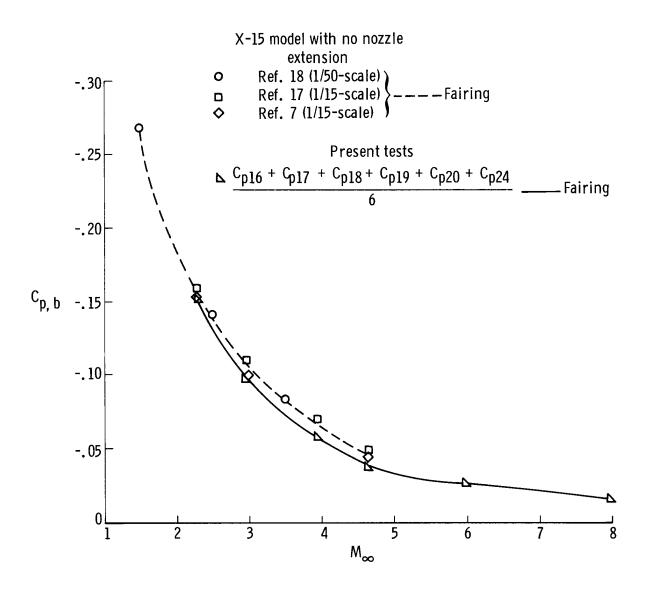
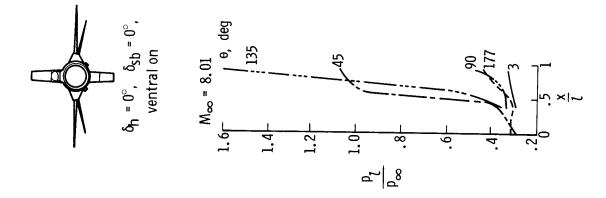
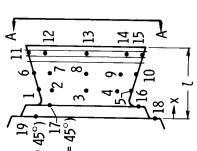


Figure 12.— Effect of nozzle extension (configuration 1) on average base pressure coefficient for $\alpha\approx 0$ °.





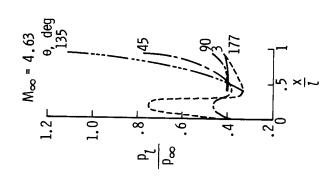
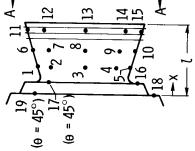
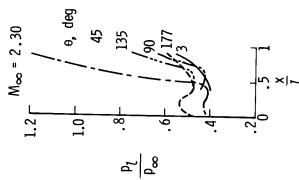
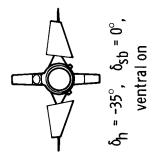


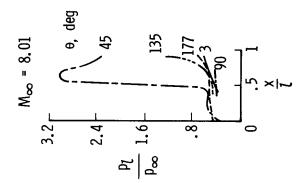
Figure 13. – Variation of pressures on nozzle extensions at $\alpha \approx 0$ °. (a) Configuration 1.

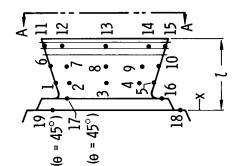


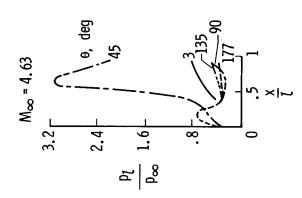


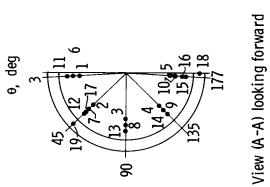
View (A-A) looking forward

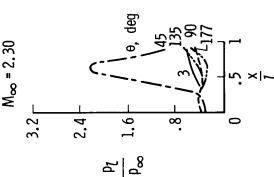












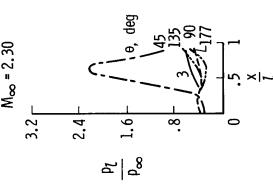
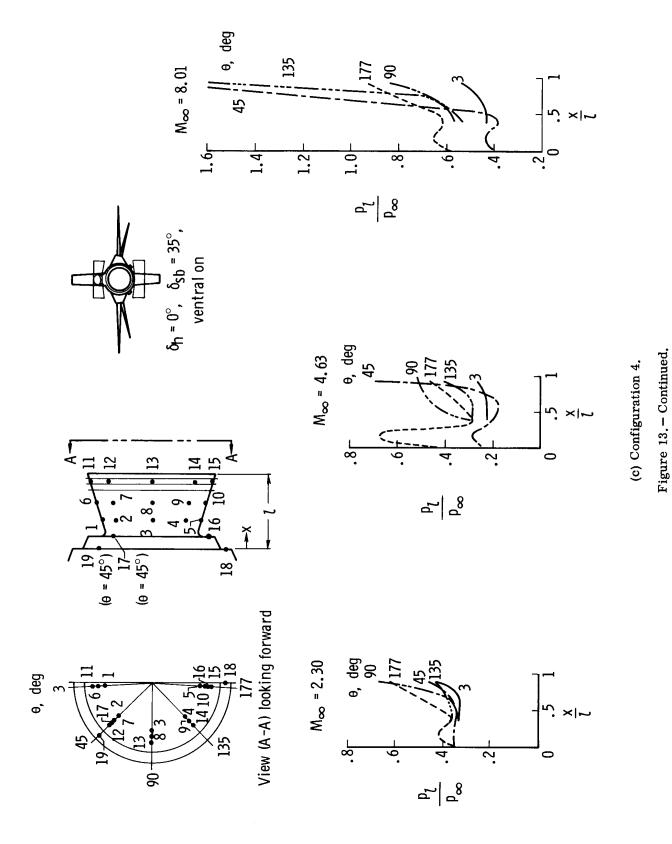
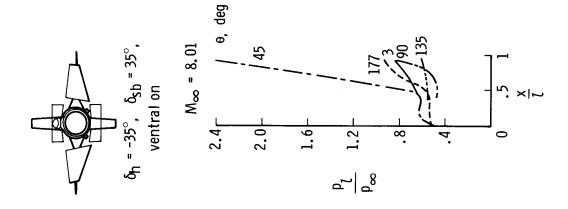
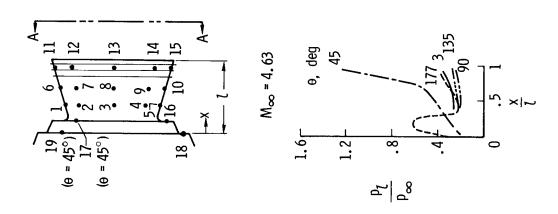


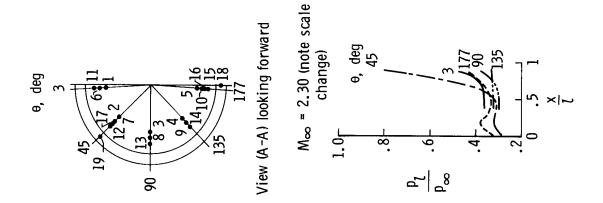
Figure 13. - Continued.

(b) Configuration 2.









(d) Configuration 5. Figure 13. – Concluded.

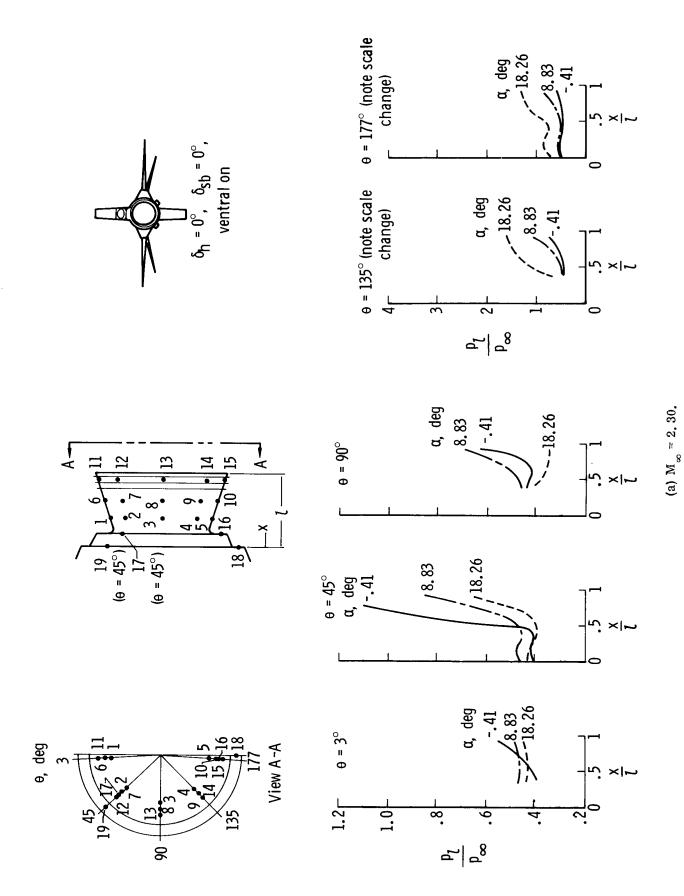


Figure 14. - Effect of angle of attack on nozzle-extension pressures. Configuration 1.

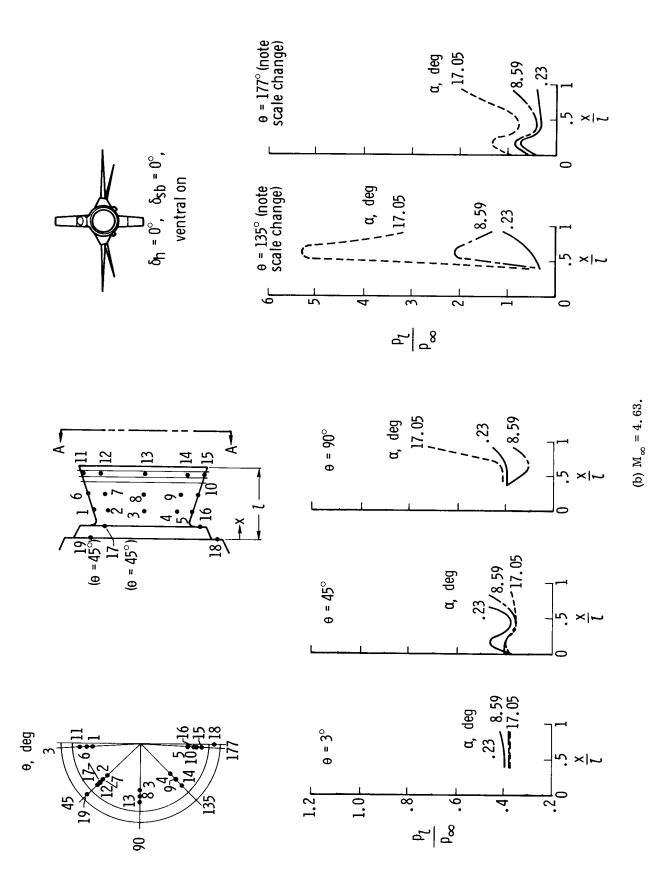


Figure 14. - Continued.

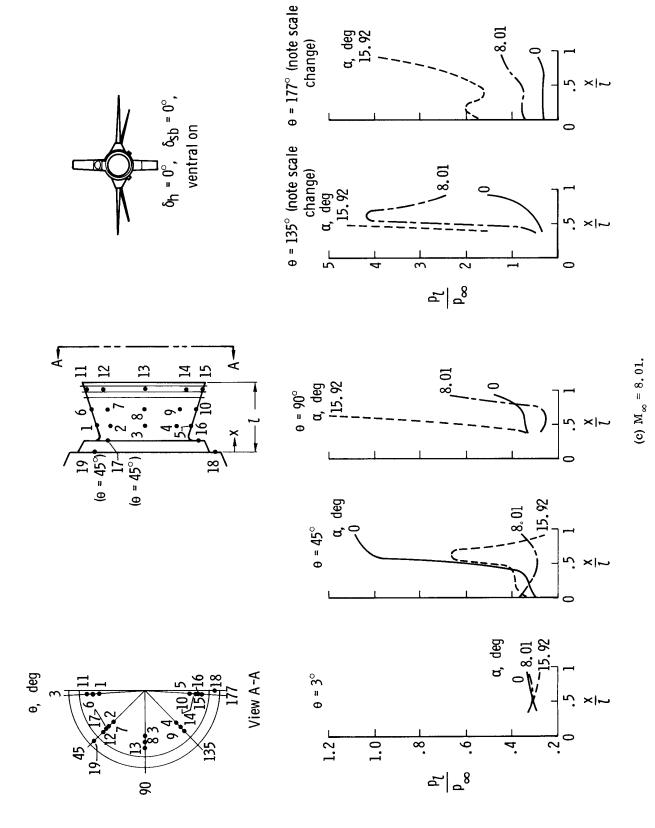
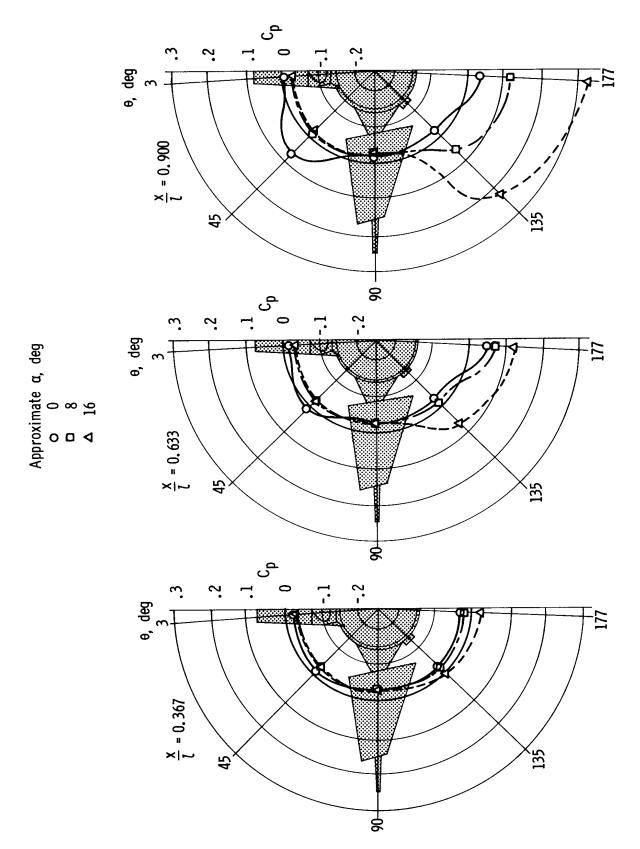


Figure 14. - Concluded.



(a) Cross sections for configuration 8.

Figure 15. – Pressure-coefficient distributions on the nozzle extension for $M_{\infty} = 6.04$.

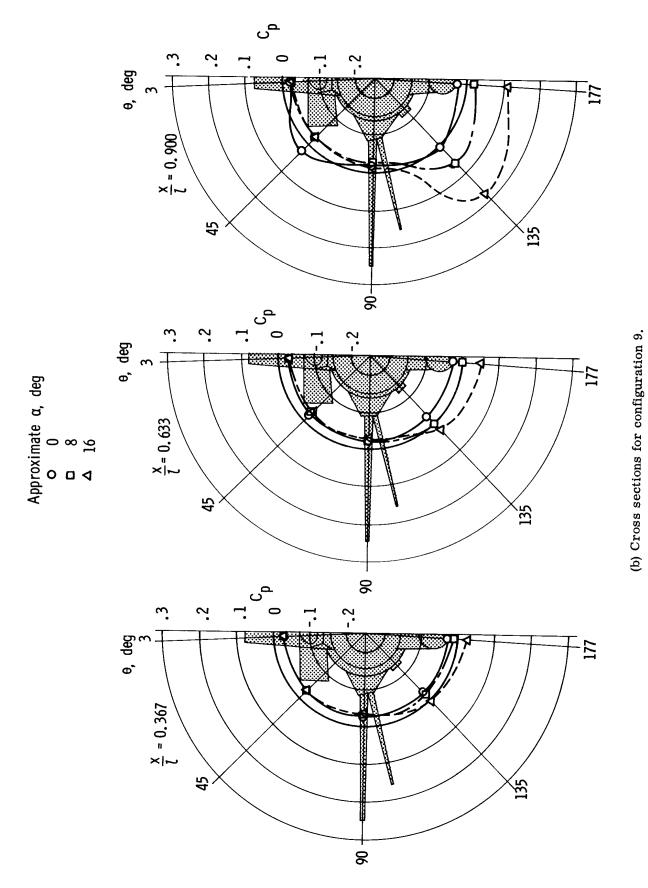


Figure 15. - Continued.

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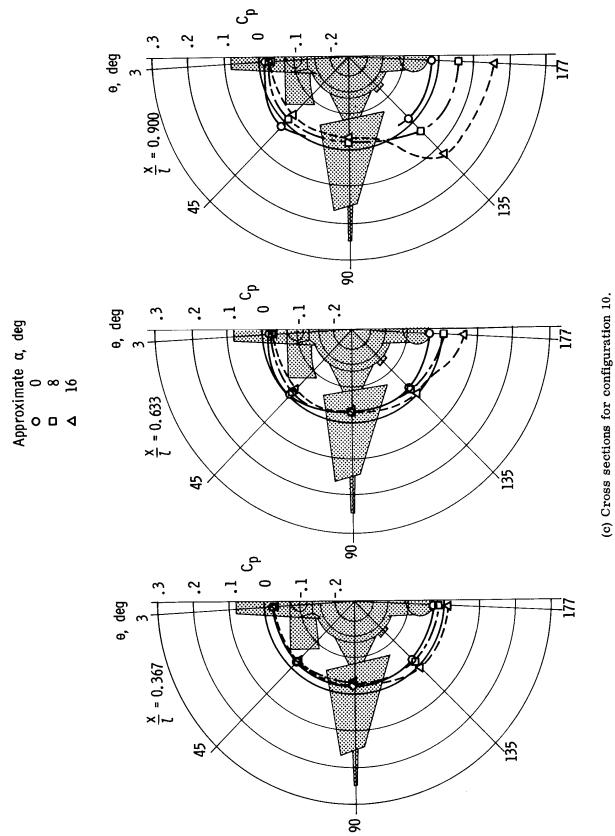
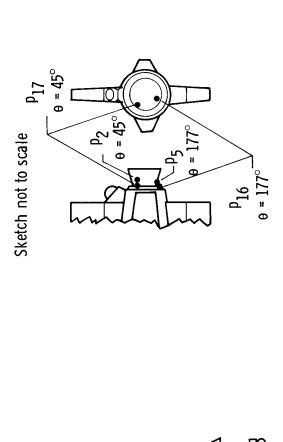
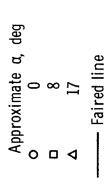
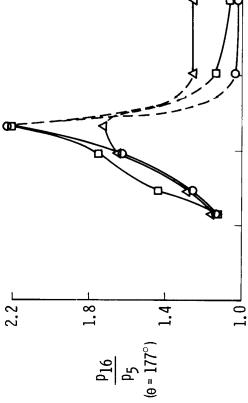


Figure 15. – Concluded.







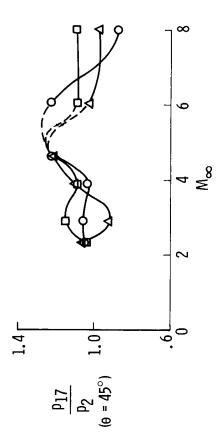


Figure 16. - Flame-shield pressurization by recirculating flow. Configuration 1.

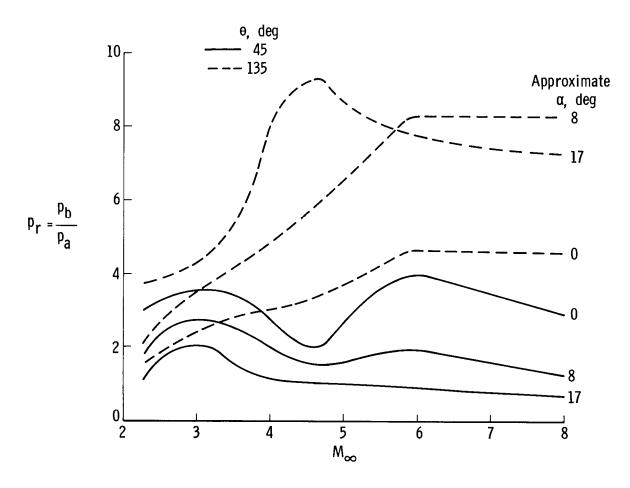


Figure 17.- Trailing-shock-wave pressure ratio. Configuration 1.